CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER. Special Easter-on-Humber with stamped fittings. All genuine British made from Rs. 175 to Rs. 324-nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER. Special Easter-on-Humber with stamped fittings. All genuine British made from Rs. 175 to Rs. 324-nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

FOUNDED BY SIR PHAROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 149 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are irregular in delivery will facilitate inquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DAILY EDITION,

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY ...	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
MONTHLY	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY ..... Rs. 5 Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

Those desirous of publishing Advts. in the "Bombay Chronicle" should please take note to send a sufficient sum to cover the charges of the Advt. as no quotation Advt. can be published without payment with order and advertisers should forgive us if they find their instruction not carried out when same is not supported by remittance.

S. K. BANERJEE,
General Manager,
The "Bombay Chronicle."

WONDER OF THE WORLD

If your hair is white or grey why feel shy or feel depressed.

I have prepared an oil Muzferi Kulph which will turn your white hair dark natural black at once.

MANY HAVE USED IT.

Try once sample box, .e. 1-9-0. Big bottle, Rs. 3-5-0. Write:—

HAZRAT MOWLANA HAJI PIR SYED NURSHAH HAMDANI,

NURSHAH HAMDANI BUILDING, Memanwada Road, P. No., 2, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K LINE

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. (Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	Arr.	Depart.
Bombay Maru	S. Yoshimatsu.	4,352	7 June	25 June
Gakusa Maru	M. Goto.	6,074	12June	30 June
Kamakura Maru	J. Fujisawa	5,329	20June	5 July
Hakodate Maru	U. Aoki	5,286	4 July	11 July
Takaoka Maru	B. Takiguchi.	7,047	28June	13 July
Ceylon Maru	B. matsukura	4,905	14July	29 July
Awa Maru	Y. Nerei.	6,037	27July	11 Aug.
Tambo Maru	N. Wada	5,845	11Aug.	26 Aug.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—
K. AKIYAMA, Manager.

Telephone No. 278.
Rhee Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1st July	MACEDONIA	11,089
8th ,,	MALWA *	10,941
15th ,,	MANTUA †	10,902
22nd ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
29th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,622
5th August	NARKUNDA * ..	16,118
12th ,,	NEVASA	9,071
19th ,,	KASHGAR †	6,840
26th ,,	CHINA	7,952
2nd Sept.	MOREA*	10,911
9th ,,	PLASSY	7,393
16th ,,	MALWA	10,941
23rd ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
30th ,,	NALDERA*	15,825
7th Oct.	CALEDONIA	7,622
14th ,,	MACEDONIA†	11,089
21st ,,	DELTA	8,097
28th ,,	CHINA	7,952

*Terminates voyage at Marseilles,
† MALVA, †NARKUNDA, MOREA, NALDERA, KHYBER, KASHGAR, MACEDONIA — *Through Steamers from Australia
†Through steamers from China.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
ABOUT 27th July	Mandala	8,246
21st Aug.	Mantola	8,963
5th Sept.	Merkara	8,235
19th ,,	Mulbera	8,900
31st Oct.	Madura	8,975

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

30th June	MOREA	Connects at Colombo with S. S. "Sardinia"
About 14th July	SICILIA	
15th ,,	DEVANHA	
28th ,,	NALDERA.	Connects at Colombo with S.S. "Novara"
12th Aug.	KALYAN	
25th ,,	MACEDONIA	
8th Sept.	MANTUA	Connects at Colombo with S, S. "Doncola"
6th October	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with S. S. "Nagoya

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

30th June	MOREA	..	10'911
28th July	NALDERA	..	15,825
8th Sept.	MANTUA	..	10,902
6th October	NARKUNDA	..	16,118

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamer.	Destination.
1922 26th June	LHASA	Karachi direct 10 a. m.
28th ,,	KARAPARA	E. & S. Africa.
29th ,,	BARJORA	Karachi & P.Gulf.
10th ,,	VARSOVA	Suzeh via Karachi

Terms and Rates of Freights and passages for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LIMITED.

AND

B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., 16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA. P. O. Box 169.

Telephone No. 1[illegible]

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL:— 225,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL as on 31st ... December, 1921:—
75,000 shares of Rs. 5000 each, ... Fully Paid 3,75,00,000
149,794 shares of Rs. 500 each ... Rs. 125 Paid 1,87,24,250
..... Rs. 5,62,24,250
RESERVE FUND as on 31 ..... December, 1921 ... Rs. 4,01,97,005
RESERVE LIABILITY OF ... SHAREHOLDERS as on ... 31sa December, 1921 ..... Rs. 5,61,72,750

MANAGING GOVERNORS.

Sir ROBERT AITKEN, Kt., Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Kt.

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.

LONDON OFFICE
5, Whittington Avenue, E.C. 8.
Sir NORCOT WARREN, Manager.

BRANCHES:

Agra	Kumbakonum
Ahmedabad	Khandwa
Ahmedabad City	Lahore
Ahmednagar	Larkana
Akola	Lucknow
Akyab	Lyallpur
Allahabad	Madras (Mount Road)
Alleppey	Madura
Amballa	Mandalay
Amraoti	Mangalore
Amritsar	Masulipatam
Bangalore	Meerut
Baseein	Moulmein
Bellary	Mooltan
Benares	Muzaffarpur
Berhampore	Moradabad
Bezwada	Nagpore
Bombay (Byculla)	Narayangunge
Bombay Mandvi	Nasik
Bombay (Sandhurst Rd	Negapatam
Broach	Dotcamund
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Palacole (Sub-outstation to Coconada)
Calcutta (Harrison Rd.	Patna
Calcutta (Park Street)	Peshawar
Calicut	Poona
Cawnpore	Pona City
Chandpore (Pay Office	Quetta
Chittagong	Rajahmandry
Cocanada (Out-station Narsapur)	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Conjee	Rangoon
Coimbatore	Rawalpindi
Colombo	Salem
Cuddalore	Secunderabad
Dacca	Serajgunge (Pay Office)
Delhi	Sholapur
Dhulia	Simla
Erode	Sukkur
Guntur	Surat
Hyderabad (Decean)	Tellicherry
(Sub-Agency Parbhani)	Trichinopoly
Hyderabad (Sind)	Trivandrum
Hubli	Tuticorin
Indore	Vellore
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Vizianagram
Jalpaiguri	Vizagapatam
Jubbulpore	
Karachi	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS— Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Merchantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

A. W. MARSHALL.
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer
Bombay.

THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.

(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)

ESTABLISHED 1864.

Authorised Capital Esc.	...	48,000,000 $ 00—£10,953,000
Paid-up Capital	...	24,000,000 $ 00—£5,328,000
Reserve Fund	...	24,900,000 $ 00—£25,527,000

(At Par of Exchange.)

HEAD OFFICE: LISBON.
STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

BOMBAY OFFICE: Great Western Building. Apollo Street.

BRANCHES.

LONDON: 27b, Throgmorton Street.
NEW YORK: 91, Liberty Street.
PARIS: 9, Rue de Helder.

BRAZIL.—Rio de Janeiro, Campos, S. Paulo, Santos, Bahia, Pernambuco, Parahyba do Norte Para, Manaos.

PORTUGAL:—Aveiro, Beja Braganca, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Covilha, Evora, Faro, Figueira, da Foz, Guarda, Guimaracs, Leiria, Olhao, Nortalegre, Potimao, Porto, Santarem os Montes Mizeu.

ADJACENT ISLANDS:—Punchal (Maderia). Ponta Delgada, (S. Miguel Acores), Angra do Heroismo (Acores).

WEST AFRICA:—S. Vicente and S. Tiago (Cape Vert) Bissau and Bolama (Guines), Kinshassa (Belgian Congo), S. Thome, Principe, Cabinda, Loanda, Malango, Novo Redondo, Lobito, Benguela, Belmonte (Bihe), Mossamedes, Lubango.

EAST AFRICA:—Lourenco Marques Inhambane, Beira Chinde, Tete, Quelimane, Mocamgique, Ibo.

INDIA:—Mormugao and Nova-Goa.
CHINA:—Macau. TIMOR:—Dili.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

C. de SEABRA,
Acting Manager.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	.....	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued	.....	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed	.....	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up	.....	20,45,920 0 0
Reserved Funds	.....	17,20,000 0 0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Calcutta	Jammu	Quetta
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan.	Karachi	Rahon
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	Umballa Cant.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted. For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

INSURANCE

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,

13, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN.

Sir Ratanjee Cowasjee Jehangir Vakil, Kt.

Attractive Plans for "Life" Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.

For particulars apply to—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.

24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT.
2ND FLOOR.
BOMBAY.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. 2 and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.

Terms on application.

HOTELS.

Tel. 2710. *Telegraphic*: "LODGE."

THE ONLY BEST AND COMFORTABLE HOME.

FOR RAJAHS AND HIGH CLASS HINDU FAMILIES.

Shri Narsinh Hindu Lodge.

VITHAL SAYANA BUILDING, LOHAR CHAWL

Decent boarding and lodging accommodation guaranteed.

For charges :—	Monthly	Daily
Special Class for kings	200—0	10—0—0
1st Class	75—100	3—8—0
2nd Class	50—70	2—8—0
3rd Class	40—0	2—0—0

STUDENTS GRANTED FOR CONCESSION UPPER CLASS.

THE SHILOTRI BANK LTD.

Assets exceed [Rs. 25,00,000.

HEAD OFFICE and GIRGAUM BRANCH.

The growing popularity of our Savings Accounts and Current Accounts Department is due to the fact that the investor feels satisfied hat the is getting excellent returns on his unemployed balances and yet they are invested mainly in or against Government Securities and in Securities admitted by the Trust Act. Over and above the yield on his funds, he also gets prompt service and polite treatment which he appreciates more than the yield.

Savings Accounts 5 % p. a.
Current Accounts 3 % p. a.

For further particulars apply to—
Mr. Yeshwant Anna Kunte, Girgaum Branch, Girgaum Back Road, and Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
Dr. Prabhakar S. Shilotri M. A., Ph. D., The Shilotri Bank Building, Fort, Bombay.

HEAD OFFICE 6/7 Clive St., Calcutta

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents.

BRANCHES Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad Dn. Rangoon, Lucknow, Karachi & Gauhati

Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY,

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heir if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all particulars and forms apply to

BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS, Branch Secretary, Bunder Road, Karachi
C. N. MADHAVA ROW, Acting Branch Secretary, Lipton's Building 33, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary Residency Main Road. Hydrabad (Deccan.)
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager. Calcutta.

WANTED ACTIVE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS.

REMEMBER

"Inkotine Inks"

Are the recognised Standard Inks of India.

Brightness Permanency

NON-corrosiveness Guaranteed

G. S. RANADE & CO.

BOMBAY, No. 4.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES.

Auction Sale of about 21990 Drawers Cotton B. T. 1000 Jackets, 4660 Pyjamas Cotton 1239 Shirts flannel, 1260 Vests Flannel followers 7800 Chin Straps 2577 Boots I. T. 6073 Boots followers, 23944 Spine pods, 5500 Sun Shades 7500 Satchels gas, 6009 Pillow Cases Large 1307 Pillow Cases Small, 1711 Drawers woollen 4770 Coats Serge Drab I. T. 34576 Gogles anty glass 6000 Tres Red, 36238 Dressing Field, 3876 cases cushions, 1480 chevrons (one Bar) 9148 Cap all wool 18", 3276 yards Bunting dark blue comforters woollens 3465 yards Buntings green 18" all wool 1978 yards Blue Royal Bunting 1354 yards Red all wool Buntings 6112 Calico for dammering, 239 yards Canvas Khakhi, Jerseys Cotton White, Blouses Dongree Blue, Pyjamas Battoo, Leather gloves, Pantaloons Cord woollen, Bed sheets, Pugrees green, Khaki Patties Pith Hats, Spares Jacke, Brushes, Bolsters Cases Mattresses, Juielted Coats, Flags Bunting Blue, Blankets, Crown Worsted, Cotton Khaki Collars, Caps Balmoral, Buttons, Ladies Boots coats cover, Gogles, Batharm tin, Tres Red, Brass Buttons, Coats warm followers, Great Coats, Sponges, Bags stables, Dungree suit blue, Mittens White cases Bolsters, Helmets white, Numdas Pith hats White, Pillow Fibre, Boots officers. Boots Trenches B. T. Boots Rubber Ladies Slippers bed room, Bonds caps red, stars worsted, Bolaters H. P., cases slip pillows large, Trousers D. K., Blue Dungree cloth, 40", Holland Brown 31", Khaki Drill 30", Khaki Drill 27/28" (Webbing Khaki 1½", Khaki Pugree cloth 33/36", Canvas green 50", Canvas White 80", Khaki Rainproof 50", Khaki Rainproof 28", Canvas White 24", Canvas Khaki 36", Oil packing paper for waterproof 36" Laces silk drab for great coats 1" Canvas Khaki No. 2, Canvas White No. 1 Caps comforters woollen, Mittens white woollen, Blankets woollen scarlet, Khaki Drill heavy 11c 500 27", Khaki Drill heavy 15c 600 27", Khaki Drill 11c 600 27", Cambric 52", Paper (non-absorbent), Serge Drab mixture 40", Bunting Yellow all wool 18", etc., etc.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 26th and TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 27th June, 1922, at 10 a.m.

By order of the Controller (Sales).

At Parel Depot in Sir Shapurji Bharoocha Mills compound near Chinchpokli Bridge.

By Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers.

Quantities are subject to alterations and sales are subject to Conditions obtainable at the Auctioneers or the Controller (Sales) and which will be read before commencement of Auction Sale. For Inspection apply to the Auctioneers or the Depot Officer.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railwayway Co. and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 28th and THURSDAY, the 29th June, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the above address the following unclaimed luggage and parcels such as:—Cases of machinery, bales of C. P.

AUCTION SALE.

goods, bundles of raw silk, English and Indian Patent Medicines, baskets of caps, leather, brushes, carved wood furniture, clay jars, baskets of glass bangles scented oils, boxes and trunks, old clothing, brass and copperware, cask of aniline dye, leather belting, cotton and manwla ropes, bicycles, grain, gas cylinders, deck chairs, golf clubs and various other articles

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th June, 1922.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,

No. 85, Hummum Street, Fort, Telephone No. 4068.

AUCTION SALE of Scrap Iron; Teak Cuttings; Scrap wood; Empty Tins, Casks, Drums, Kegs; Horse and Troop Fittings; Life Rafts; Anchors; Zink and Lead Sheets; Packing Cases; Life Jackets. Steel wire ropes: Latrines and Cabooses: Troop Cooking ranges; Empty Kerosine and Mobile Oil Tins and acid Jars; Quaqer Oats: Old Hammers and Files; Coir Mats; Carpets; Dutch Mattitngs: Empty Bottles; Troops and Galley Gear: Disinfectetrs; Horses' Wooden Hoes and Halters; Wire Lamps; Batteries and Switch Boards: Old Boiler: Portable Magazine, etc., etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, 26th and TUESDAY, 27th June, 1922, at 3 p.m. at the B. I. Dockyard, Mazagaon, the abovementioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

NUSSURWANJI SORABJI & CO.

CUTTER STEAM 21'-32'-32", CUTTER STEAM LAUNCH 25'-36'-32", DINGHY. boats LIFE STEEL 33' WOOD 27'-28'-32" JOLLY BOATS. SEA GOING LAUNCH: AND LOT OF OLD ROPES, ETC.

Under kind instructions from the Director of Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, Messrs. NUSSERWANJI SORABJI AND CO., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, 26th June, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) on premise of Govt. Dockyard, Fort, Bombay.

Sale will be subject to the approval of D. R. I. M. Bombay.

Purchasers will have to pay fifty p. c. deposit immediately when the lot is knocked down to his name and remove such lot within fifteen days.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

NUSSURVANJI SORABJI,
Govt. Auctioneers,
No. 71, Frere Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

REPLIES TO BOX NOS.

REMEMBER

No more ½ anna Stamps Replies to Box numbers bearing Insufficient Postage will henceforth be Refused. The Correct Postage will be—

For a letter not exceeding two and a half tolahs	One anna.
For every additional two and a half tolahs or parts thereof	One anna.
Post card	Half anna.

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED—A LADY DOCTOR for the Lady Lansdowne Hospital. Pay Rs. 300—50—400. Apply with copy of testimonials to the STATE SURGEON, BHOPAL.
A 13464

REQUIRED Matriculated TYPIST knowing FRENCH. Apply Mr. JOSHI, Orient Hotel, Opp. Crawford Market, BOMBAY.
A R4139

WANTED—A GRADUATE with Persia good prospects. Apply to the SECRETARY, Pardi Education Society, Pardi (B. B. & C. I. Ely.
A C13405

BIG EXPORT IMPORT HOUSE requires honest and capable man to manage Mills-Stores Department. Long experience necessary. Apply stating qualifications and terms to Box No. 8193, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4133

WANTED—An experienced COMPOUNDER for a dispensary in Bombay Salary according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 8196, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4141

WANTED for a Mill in Berar, a competent CARDING and SPINNING MASTER. Thorough knowledge of local conditions essential. Apply with copies of testimonials and lowest salary expected to Box No 8185, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 13450

SALARY Rs. 100—230 IN 30 DAYS.—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. 2 days FREE TRIAL. No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp, HAWID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi (Punjab.)

WANTED—An experienced and well qualified MANAGER on Rs. 150 to 200 for the Darbhanga Bank, Ltd., with free quarters. He will have to deposit Rs. 10,000 in cash as surity at 6 per cent p. a. Applications will addressed to the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, DARBHANGA BANK, LTD., at its office at Lalbag DARBHANGA up to the 30th June, 1922.
A 13455

WANTED—A. L. C. E. for the post of an ENGINEER, to be in charge of Water Works and all the P. W. D. Works of the Municipal Committee on a salary from Rs. 250 to Rs. 350 with an annual increment of Rs. 10 with Rs. 30 as conveyance allowance. Only those qualified and having experience in Water Works need apply with copies of Testimonials, if any. The applications should reached the undersigned on or before the 15th of July, 1922, SHRIRAM SURAJMAL, Chairman, Municipal Committee, Akola, Dated Akola, 20-6-1922.
A C13491

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A PARSEE BACHELOR, M.A., B.Sc.c., (with Honours) specialised in science seeks SUITABLE POST in any capacity in Textile concern, Factory or Business House. Apply Box No. 8182, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4087

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET IMMEDIATELY—Small room in Solicitor's office for Barristers Advocates or Pleaders only. Apply Box No. 8192, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C a R4129

OFFICES, SHOPS WEARHOUSES TO LET in Keshawjee Building, new premises, Carnac Bridge, Frere Road. Apply to VEERJEE TEJOO, New Nagpada, Telephone No. 1175.
C R4044

TO LET—A portion of our office on the third floor of Examiner Press Building, Medows Street. Area about 200 sq. ft. Rent Rs. 100 a month Lease required for three years. Apply in person to BRANCH SECRETARY, NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., 33, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
C 13487

GROUND FLOOR OFFICE BLOCKS TO BE LET in AMARCHAND BUILDING on BALLARD ROAD immediate possession, most suitable for Shipping Companies' Offices, Shops or Show Rooms also offices on first Floor, all blocks FACING SEA. Suitated near Alexandra Dock Mole Station. For particulars please apply to the MANAGER on the premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or on writing to the owner at the undermentioned address AMRITLAL AMARCHAND, 208-14 Kazi Syed Street, Bombay.
C R3483

OFFICES TO LET IN BALLARD ESTATE FORT.—Offices TO BE LET immediately in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD opposite Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s Offices, near CUSTOM HOUSE BLOCKS, measuring from 690 sq. ft. to 1,400 sq. ft. large if required) at a monthly rent from Rs. 185 to Rs. 486, on Ground, First Second and Third Floors. For particulars and Inspection apply personally to THE MANAGER, on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned address: AMARTLAL AMARCHAND, 208-16, Kazi Syed Street, Bombay No. 2.
M R3488

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

ROOMS—Well ventilated for Residential and office purposes. Situation excellent. Post Box 440, Bombay.
C R4077

TO LET—A fine spacious doubled storied Bungalow with garden, healthy location vageshaver Parel, available immediately. Rent moderate. Apply INDIAN ART STUDIO, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
C R4134

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A GODOWN 50' x 50' or thereabout near Dadar Station G. I. P. Rly. to store Sulphuric Acid. Write with full particulars, stating rent, etc., or see personally Messrs. DHARAMSI MORARJI & CO., Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, during office hours. (11 a.m. to 5-30 p.m.)
D 13490

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—BUILDING PLOTS measuring about 100 by 100ft. formed out of our seer-land of Mouja Lendhra on the Ambazari Road behind Maharajbag. For particulars apply or enquire in our office, B. V. BUTY, Bankers, Sitabuldi, NAGPUR.
G C13326

FOR SALE—Nasik, Panchvati, about 6 acres land, with bungalow and other extensive buildings, out houses etc., now in the occupation of the Mission Hospital. Close to Indrakund, frontage on Bombay, Agra Road well, and Municipal water supply. Apply MEDICAL OFFICER-IN-CHARGE.
G R4137

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

MANGOES! MANGOES!! MANGOES!! Genuine, fresh and selected Langra, Bombay, Kishenbhog Sabza-Maldah and Akbarpasand mangoes very sweet and delicious at Rs. 12 per 100, Rs. 7 for 50. Expenses extra. Price strictly in advance. SHAH & CO., Propre. Mangoes gardens, Razamanzil No. 2, Darbhanga.
Z 13433

FINEST DESSERT MANGOES OF DACCA MURSHIDABAD AND MALDAH.

GUARANTEED TRUE-TO-NAME, STRONG WEATHER—prrof two-year-old seasoned grafts. If you want to enjoy the finest court fruits of the late Nawabs, do not miss this opportunity of securing grafts for your home garden. Varieties:—(1). "AMINA" (Dacca); (2). BEGUM KHAS" (Murshidabad); (3) "BEGUM PASIND" (Murshidabad); (4). "DILPASIND" (Dacca); (5. "FUZLI BIBI" (Maldah), the genuine mammoth-fruited luscious fruit from the late Fuzli Bibi's original trees. (6). "JAGATRA MANI" (Dacca); (7). "KO-HI-NOOR" (Murshidabad); (8). "MALDAH KHAS" (Maldah); (9). "MOHUNBHOG" (Maldah); (10). "NAWAB PASIND" (Murshidabad); (11). "SABZA" (Dacca), the genuine rose-scented connoisseur's fruit, being the favourite dessert kind of the aristocratic family of the Nawabs of Dacca; (12). "SUKHTARA" (Dacca). Price, all varieties, Rs. 2-8 per graft (retail); Rs. 24 per dozen grafts.

MANGOES OF PORTUGUESE ORIGIN. The Portugues owing to long residence in this district either raised or introduced from Portuguese—India, the following splendid varieties, which are all first-class dessert mangoes:—(1). "ALLEGRA", long-keeping; (11). "ANTONINO", best for preserves. (111). BARDEZ-GOA", finest for dessert; (IV). "FERNANDINA," best for pickles; (V). FREDERICO", unrivalled for market; (VI). "PETER PASIND", true guavascented. Price, Rs. 2-8 each graft; Rs. 26 per dozen grafts.

Apply. SUPERINTENDENT, ISLAMIA FRUIT GARDENS, Garpara P. O., via Manikganj, District Dacca.
C13967

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

FURNITURE BARGAIN, FOR SALE.

A SURPLUS STOCK of Household and Office Furniture such as Cupboards, Almyras, Teapoys, Revolving Rolled Top Desk, Drawing Room Cabinets, side boards, chairs, etc., to be disposed of at enormus reduction.

ADAM SAJAN & CO., 864, Nagdevi Street, Next to Mandvi post 2, Bombay.
H

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

AVAILABLE FOR SALE.

AN ELECTRICALLY RUN FLOUR MILL—motor-Siemen's ventilated type—shunt would D. C. motor 7-5 B. H. P. 460 volt, 1350 R. P. M. Complete with slide rails together with protected type starter and one 30 amps D. P. iron clad switch with fuse. Cost of complete apparatus (including grinding stone), Rs. 2,200. Delivery at the Ajmer station. Apply, stating terms to—The HONORARY SECRETARY, B. B. & C. I. Ry. Indian Co-op. Association, Ltd., Ajmer.
J R4122

IMMEDIATE SALE—One Remington Type writer No. 10, Fools Cap size best Type perfect working order for Rs. 200 net. Little used. See between 1 to 5 p.m. BYRAMJI MISTRY Vakils' Office, Picket Road, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.
K R4140

FOR SALE—PRINTING MACHINE—Babcock Quad Demy, Double-feeder, peed 1,200 each side in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery—going cheap. Run by electricity. No brokers. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K.

FOR SALE—FLOUR GRINDING 16" (inch) Vertical two Mills and 15 B.H.P., A.C., Electric motor complete. Suitable for Bombay, Ahmedabad and Surat supply. Brand new. Price lot Rs. 2,250. Few more remaining unsold. Please write immediately to avoid disappointment. Please write THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

BOOKS AND STAMPS

STAMPS—King George's Re. 1 to 25 ordinary Rs. 3, 100, different Indian States Rs. 3, 50 do Re. 1 50 different British Indian as 12. JOHN LEWES & CO., 90/1. Ripon Street, CALCUTTA.
L R4149

BOOKS AND STAMPS

WANTED—BANTLEY'S FINE LETTER CODE. Write to CHIMANLAL C. DESAI, 1st floor, Arab Building, Lohar Chawl.
L R4123

STAMPS—VARIETY PACKETS; 75 different Scandinavia Rs. 1/4. 75 different Mediterranean Countries Rs. 1/8. The lot 150 different Rs. 2/8. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., ALLAHABAD.
L 13489

EDUCATIONAL.

LEARN ACCOUNTANCY by Post. Fees moderate. Apply PROSPECTUS C. C. EDUCATION, Post Junnar (Poona).
M R3828

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Enrolments for Government Diploma Auditing, Specialised Banking and General Commercial Courses proceeding. Great Western Building, Apollo Street.
M R4096

SHORTHAND, Typewriting, Accounts with other Commercial, Industrial and Scholastic subjects by Post or Personal Tuition. Easy payment system of Fees. Courses guaranteed. Simplest, Easiest and Best of a month and less. Highly spoken of by the Civil and Military Sardars, merchants and others. Apply PRINCIPAL, "Industry and Science" College, 120, B. C., Belgaum.
M R13185

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans etc., etc. Subject—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy. Typewriting Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies, Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

THE PUNCHGANI HINDU HIGH SCHOOL—OPENS 1st July, 1922, with complete Boarding and Lodging arrangements in "Glen Terrace", the most spacious and nicely situated Bunglow on the Hills. The School will have the First Five Standards only at present. Gujarathi and Marathi will be taught as vernaculars and Sanskrit and French as Second Languages.

The charges per head will be Rs. 50 only per month, inclusive of Boarding, Lodging and School Fees. For particulars please apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, M. V. PANDIT, B.A.
M R4067

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

EUCALYPTUS OIL, 24 oz. quart tin delivered any address India, Rs. 4-2. CAROLINA ESTATE, Coonoor R. S.
T R4110

FOOKSON AND CO., CHINESE HIGH-CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES Manufacturers Correct fit and style guaranteed. 19 Cawnpore Road, Allahabad.
T R3761

FLAIKO"—Australian Rolled Wheat, or corn Flakes Similar to Quaker Oats—/5/- per lb. in 4 seer tins,— V. P. P.—ROCKVILLE INDUSTRIALS, Mallan, Kangra,— PUNJAB
T C13240

SATIN of Mobarakpur manufacture suitable for ladies dresses, cushions, curtains and lining can be had from the manufacturer, CHAUDHRI MAHABIR PRASAD of Mubarakpur, Dt. AZAMGARH, to save profits of intermediate persons. Samples free.
T R3947

RICE STARCH POWDER. STOCK OF 1,500 maunds for disposal packed in two maund double bags. Also 130 maunds Maize Starch Powder. Offers invited for whole or part ex. Steamer Calcutta. SURMA VALLEY SAW MILLS, Ltd., Bhanga Bazar P. O., Sylhet District.
T R4124

THE COAL AND KEROSINE OIL DEPT., opp. 11th Lane, Khetwadi Back Road, Bombay, T. No. 511, supplies the best Household Coal, Bengal Steam Coal, Gas Coke, Char Coal, Firewood and Kerosine Oil, Supply to "Mills," "Hospitals," "Boarding Houses," "Hotels," "Municipalities Local Boards," "Steamers," etc. undertaken. Prices popular quality the best, stock the largest.
T R3993

THOSE who wish to purchase and store wheat and other grain can do so most profitably by paying an advance of 20 per cent. with a most reliable firm called Messrs. ANANT RAM BHAGWAN DAS, Bankers and Commission Agents, Lyallpur, Punjab. The grain could be safely stored in the grain elevator and purchasers will be given all facilities. Please apply to BHAGWAN DAS, B.Sc. (Agri), Managing Director.
R4095

PROFESSION

CERTAIN CURE FOR

Sprue, Gallstone, Sinus, Appendicitis, Paralysis, Tumours, Dropsy, Bone Diseases, Brain diseases, etc.
Numerous testimonials open to inspection and sent on application.
No operation, No injection.
Our medicines are Non-Poisonous.

Dr. SAM. WILLIAMS.
Graduated Biochemist.
No. 1, Cantonment Road,
LUCKNOW, U. P.

N. B.—Only Europeans and educated Indians are admitted. Full amount refunded in case of failure.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PRINTING MACHINE.

PAYNE'S WHARFDALE.

QUAD DEMY—Flat bed Single-feeder, perfect running order, may be seen working at any time on request. Owing to want of room for new machines must clear at sacrifice. All accessories complete. Electrical attachment and motor attached. Apply Box No. 399, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

AUCTION SALE.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS from Mr. N. C. DALAL, Solicitors and at the risk and cost of the party concerned one six cylinder sport model "Chandler" Car will be sold by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 27th instant at 3 p.m. (Standard Time) at the premises of the Bombay Automobiles, Hughes Road, Bombay, where car is open for inspection.
Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN
C13485 Petitioners' Attorneys.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO MOTORISTS.

THE PRICE of SHELL PETROL from (and including) MONDAY, 26th instant will be Rupees two per gallon until further notice.
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (India) Ltd.
C13486

FOR SALE

PRINTING MACHINE.

BABCOCK QUAD DEMY—Double-feeder, speed 1,200 each side, in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery going cheap. Offers. No brokers need. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF CLOTHING.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of uniforms to the Forest Staff of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, during the year ending 31st March, 1923. Form of tender and particulars of uniforms to be supplied can be obtained on application to the Personal Assistant to the Chief Conservator of Forests at Poona. Tenders together with the samples of cloth to be submitted not later than 10th July, 1922 to:—

THE CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS,
Bombay Presidency,
POONA.

Central Offices,
Poona, 12th June, 1922.
TA 13387

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

THE various claimants for compensation under Section 45 of the Bombay City Police Act IV of 1902, for loss, damage, death or grievous hurt caused during the disorders in Bombay, in November, 1921, are informed that the amount of compensation determined in their respective claims and the report to Government, will be published in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, in Cruick Shank Road, on Monday the 3rd day of July, 1922, at 12 Noon.

CHUNILAL H. SETALVAD,
Ag. Chief Presidency Magistrate,
Bombay.

Esplanade Police Court,
Dated this 22nd day of June 1922.
C13468

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration C. T. A. of the property and credits of Manabai alias Ratanbai, widow of Ranchhoddas Purshottam late of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, Soonderbai wife of deceased Purshottam Lalji of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant residing at Vithalwadi without the Fort of Bombay universal legatee under the will of the above-named deceased. ..... Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 15th day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the Thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 15th day of June, 1922.
Messrs. CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
C13483 Petitioners' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of GOSWAMI SHRI WAGHESHLALJI PURSHOTAMLALJI MAHARAJ, a religious preceptor of Vaishnavas late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant. ..... Deceased.

GOSWAMINI PARVATI VAHUJI, widow of Goswami Shri Purshotam Lalji Maharaj and Goswami Maharani Vahuji, widow of Goswami Shri Wagheshlalji Maharaj, both of Bombay Hindus, the two Executrices out of the Executors and executrices appointed according to the tenor of the said Will of the said deceased residing at Bhuleshwar Cathedral Street outside the Fort. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 15th day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the Thirteenth year of Our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.
W. J. HOWARD.

The 15th day of June, 1922.
Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN
C13485 Petitioners' Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY AT 6-30 p. m.
CLARA KIMBAL YOUNG
and an All-Star Cast magnificient pictirization of Archibald Clavering Gunter's Popular Novel
"MY OFFICIAL WIFE"

THE EXCELSIOR
To-night at 9-30 p. m.
J. YOUNG PRESENTS
A NEW MUSICAL COMPANY
"THE POWDER PUFFS"
Booking at Rose & Co., upto 6 p. m. After 7 p. m. Booking at Theatre.

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY AT
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
SPECIAL COMEDY ATTRACTION
HAROLD LLOYD
in
"NOW OR NEVER"
ALSO
THE MOST DISPUTED FIGHT IN RECENT YEARS.
CARPENTIER
Versus
KID LEWIS

THE EMPIRE
COMMG. SATURDAY 1st JULY.
AN ARTISTIC TRIUMPH.
A Star Programme by Star Performers.
MADAN THEATRES, Ld. presents
EDNA DALIES.
Supported by a Superb Cast of Artistes.
In
"PRINCESS BUDUR"
"PRINCESS BUDUR"
or
THE TALE OF KAMAR-AL-ZAMAN
Adapted from the 1001 Nights
PRODUCED BY MADAN THEATRES, Ld.
Under the Personal Supervision and Direction of J. J. MADAN.

THE MPRESS
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
FINAL EPISODES.
of
The Greatest Serial Show in Bombay,
"HURRICANE HUTCH"
Featuring
CHARLES HUTCHISON.
TERRIFIC CLIMAXES
and
STUPENDOUS STUNTS
Surpassing all the 12 preceding Episodes.
YOU MUST SEE THEM.

WEST-END CINEMA
A charming Story of a Japanese girl who marries a worthless American and remains silent when she finds him married to another woman.
"Locked Lips"
(5 Reels).
Stirring the fascinating
Tsuru Aoki
the beautiful wife of Sessue Hayakawa.
A 2-Reel Comedy
Teddy's Goat
in the Programme also the
UNIVERSAL INTERNATIONAL NEWS
To-Day and To-morrow at: 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road)

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE CINEMA
THE COOLEST PICTURE HOUSE IN BOMBAY.
Sandhurst Road. Phone 3455.
THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY
at
6-15, 8-15, and 10 p. m.
MATINEES, SATURDAYS, SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS
at 4-30 p. m.
To-day
ANOTHER NEW TRIANGLE FILM
Shown for the First time in India
Dorothy Dalton
Dorothy Dalton
IN
"A GAMBLE IN SOULS"
"A GAMBLE IN SOULS"
ALSO
GOLDWYN-BRAY PICTOGRAPH
(The Magazine on the Screen.)
AND
AN ALL-STAR COMEDY
WITH
HAROLD LLOYD, SNUB POLLARD AND BEBE DANIELS
PHOENIX TAXIS SUPPLIED UPON REQUEST AT BOX OFFICE.

"THE STAR"
presents
TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK
Another Indian My hologicalpicture
Draupadi-Swayamvara
A Splendid Scenic Version of the story of the name From MAHABHARATA"
by
The Bharat Cinema Film Co,
together with
A Specially Selected
2-Reel Indian Comic
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY
Times & Rates as usual
STAR CINEMA
Tram Terminus, Grant Road.

FLYING TO DEATH OR—?
While astride over a motorcycle with his sweatheart (Pauline Curler)
ANTONIO MORENO.
Vigorous star of this strange chapter play chooses to make a death defying leap through space to escape the cunningof his mysterious enemy. One of the most thrilling scen ines.
THE FINAL INSTALMENT
of the most startling of screen serials.
The Veiled Mystery.
A Vitagraph serial of countless surprises, to be shown also at
ALEXANDRA CINEMA-Byculla
NEXT WEEK:—
at CINEMA MAJESTIC
THE SEA NYMPH OF CEYLON
or RATNAVALI
The immortal work of Shri Harsh on e reen.
Produced by STAR FILMS Ld.
If you want to see Best see it next week and at
MAJESTIC
Exquite photography! marvellous production! super acting!

GREAT FEATURE ATTRACTION
The Biggest, Greatest, and Most Gigantic Programme.
Imperial Cinema
The film Version of the Great Poet Srecharsa's celebrated Drama
The Ratnavali
A drama of Intense Interest and appeal in 7 Parts.
Produced by: MADAN THEATRE Limited.
Directed by: Mr. CAMILLE LEGRAND (late director of PATHE Studios of Paris) Featuring-Miss. Gohur-Miss. PATIENCE COOPER-Mr. CAMILLE LEGRAND-Mr. PUNDIT SHAIDA (the great Hindu Dramatist) and others Stars.
Daily, 5, 7, 8-45 and 10-30. P. M.
TO-DAY at, 3-30 and 5-15. P. M.
Prices as Usual
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

Digitized by the National assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE CARNATIC PAPER MILLS, Ltd.

"WEXFORD HOUSE," KILPAUK, MADRAS.

Since the prospectus of the Company was issued in 1920 the Directors have resolved to abandon the project of establishing a Mill in or near Madras and have acquired an extensive and suitable site of 45 acres in Rajahmundry on the banks of the Godavari where the construction of the buildings and the installation of machinery are rapidly progressing both for the manufacture of Straw Paper and Paper Pulp from bamboo. The Directors consider that it is very expedient to convert Paper Pulp into finished paper and to add machinery for manufacturing Straw Boards. They are also of opinion, to make the Mill self-contained, that factory to manufacture the required chemicals should be opened. There is considerable demand for both kinds of chemicals required for the manufacture of paper, for industrial and other purpose at remunerative rates.

The Capital of the Company has therefore been raised from Ten to Thirty lakhs of rupees.

The New Capital of Twenty lakhs of rupees is divided into 10,000 shares of Rs. 100 each and 50,000 shares of Rs.20 each.

Shares of Rs. 100 each—Rs. 25 with application and the balance in calls as and when required of Rs.25 each payable at intervals of not less than three months.

Shares of Rs. 20 each.—Rs. 10 with application and the balance in calls as and when required of Rs. 5 each payable at intervals of not less than three months.

For prospectus &c., apply to.—THE MANAGING DIRECTOR
13487 "Wexford House", Kilpauk MADRAS.

KIRKEE GYMKHANA RACES.

29TH JUNE AND 1ST JULY.

ENTRIES CLOSE 8 a.m. 26th June Prospectus from

HON. SEC.,
R. A. MEES,
KIRKEE.
13445

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY

ASSISTANT GENERAL FOREMAN required on the Temporary Establishment for bridge construction. Salary up to Rs. 250. Preference will be given to an applicant having experience in heavy timber and concrete work. Apply in writing in first instance with full particulars to:—

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,
Construction,
Church Gate, Bombay.
C13436

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING AND WEAVING CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 29th June, 1922, at 4-15 p.m. (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Account for the year ended 31st March, 1922.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Shantikumar Narottam as a Director of the Company.
4th. To confirm the donations of two bales of cloth each to the Khulna Famine Relief Fund and the Malabar Relief Fund.
5th. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
6th. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Wednesday, the 28th June, 1922, to Monday, the 17th July, 1922, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th June, 1922.
C13469

THE CENTURY SPINNING & MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 29th day of June, 1922, at 11 o'clock (S. T.) in the forenoon when the subjoined resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 8th day of June 1922 will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions namely:—

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That the Memorandum of Association of the Company be altered by the addition thereto of the following Sub-clause after Sub-clause XIII of clause 3 thereof, namely:

XIII (A). To subscribe for, acquire, and hold shares in any other Company and to pay for any properties, rights or privileges acquired by the Company, either in shares of this Company, or partly in shares and partly in cash, or otherwise.

2. That Article 72 of the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by the addition thereto of the following Sub-clause after Sub-clause XIV thereof, namely:

XIV (A). To subscribe for, acquire and hold shares in any other Company and to pay for any properties, rights or privileges acquired by this Company, either in shares of this Company, or partly in shares and partly in cash, or otherwise.

By order of the Board,
C. N. WADIA & CO.,
Agents,
The Century Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.

Gresham Buildings,
Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 15th day of June, 1922.
C13429

TO BE LET.

TO LET new up-to-date BUILDINGS with Electric Lift at Rampart Row, Fort, suitable for Banks, Shops, Show Rooms and Offices. Apply to HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & CO., 18, Rampart Row, Fort.
C
E4099

THE SIMPLEX MILLS CO, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of Rs. 70 per Share for the half year ending 31st March, 1922 will be paid, free of Income Tax on and after the 26th June, 1922, at the Company's Registered Office, Canada Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on production of Share Certificates between 12 noon and 3 p.m. (S. T.), on week days and on Saturdays between 12 noon and 1 p.m. (S. T.), to those Shareholders whose names appear in The Company's Register on the 24th May, 1922.

By order of the Board,
ALLEN BROS. & CO., (INDIA) LTD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 9th June, 1922.
C13360

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON and after MONDAY, the 3rd July, 1922, the BRANCH OFFICE of the following Companies will be REMOVED to the 2nd Floor of Messrs. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW AND CO'S. BUILDINGS, Hornby Road, Fort.
Entrance.—Hornby Road.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.
THE UNITED BRITISH INSURANCE CO., LTD.
THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH INSURANCE CO., LTD.
THE FEDERATED BRITISH INSURANCE CO., LTD.
THE EAGLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
THE AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

TELEPHONE NO. 2352 as usual.
C13488

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE, LIMITED.

ALL the certified brokers of the above Exchange are informed that the Board of Directors have resolved to re-open the Exchange during the course of the next week. These brokers who desire to commence their business in the Exchange are requested to remit Rs. 200 each to the Secretary as fee for the period ending 31st December, 1922, before 1st July next. The case of those who fail to make the above payment before that date will not be considered until the expiry of six months from that date, unless the Directors otherwise determine.

M. D. DARU,
Secretary.
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.
23rd June, 1922.
C13478

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from EBRAHIM HAJI AHMED and SALEB MAHOMED HAJI AHMED. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of mortgage sale, inheritance, gift, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 95, Ash Lane, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages tenements or chawls and building standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kolsa Mahalla or Naran Dharu or Beebee Jan Street or Copper smith Road, without the Fort, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 224 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1280 and 1303 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 909 Street No. 62-68 and which said premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by Kolsa Mahalla or Naran Dhuru Street, on or towards the West by the property of Abubakar Beg Mahomed, on or towards the North by the property of Essa Motiwala and on or towards the South by the property of Sulleman Cassum Mitha.

Dated this 24th day of June, 1922.
SHAMRAO MINUCHEHAR & HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C13494

LEGAL NOTICES

SUIT NO. 2932 OF 1921.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

DURGA PROSAD SHROFF, a firm. Plaintiff.
versus.
CHANDOOLAL & COY., a firm. Defendant.
To

The defendant abovenamed.

WHEREAS the plaintiff has instituted a suit in this Court against you for recovery of Rs. 27,430-0-6 due and owing by you to the plaintiff on account of various dealings and transactions had between you and the plaintiff with interest and costs of this suit. You are hereby required to cause an appearance to be entered for you in the office of the Registrar of this Court within sixteen days and to file your Written Statement within 28 days from the date of this publication and to appear before this Court in person and by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court to answer the plaintiff firm's claim on the day the case is set down for hearing upon which date you must be prepared to produce all your witnesses and all documents in your possession or power upon which you intend to rely in support of your case and take notice that in default thereof this suit will be liable to be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 27th day of June, 1922.
(Sd.) N. CHATTERJI,
Master.

M. N. SEN,
Attorney for the plaintiff,
7, Old Post Office Street, CALCUTTA.
C13493

SUIT NO. 2624 OF 1921.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

DURGA PROSAD SHROFF, a firm, Plaintiffs.
versus.
HIRALAL RANGILDAS PAOOWALLA,
Defendant.
To

The defendant abovenamed.

WHEREAS the plaintiff firm has instituted a suit in this Court against you for recovery of Rs. 11,718/8 being the amount due by you to the plaintiff firm on account of several transactions in shares in Joint-Stock Companies for an account if necessary and for costs you are hereby requested to cause an appearance to be entered for you in the Office of the Registrar of this Court within sixteen days respectively from the date of this publication and to appear before this Court in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court to answer the plaintiff firm's claim on the day the case is set down for hearing, upon which date you must be prepared to produce all your witnesses and all documents in your possession or power upon which you intend to rely in support of your claim. And take notice that in default thereof the suit will be liable to be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 27th day of June, 1922.
(Sd.) N. CHATTERJI,
Master.

M. N. SEN,
Attorney for the plaintiff firm.
7, Old Post Office Street, CALCUTTA.
C13494

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
122, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY valuable and artistic Household furniture by well-known Messrs. glassware, etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on Tuesday the 27th day of June 1922 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Princess Chambers opp. Colaba Post Office next to Church, middle Colaba.

Dining table. Dining Chairs, dumbwaiter, side board, Chesterfield suit, lady's writing table, roll top office table, revolving bookstand, glass panel almyrahs, ward-robe, brass and iron beds, easy-chair, chest of drawers, low chair, English and Persian carpets, Singapore cane chairs, Singer's sewing machine, one English safe, one perambulator, old brassware, china jars, silverware, show cases, blackwood carved screen, meatsafe, glassware, electric iron, cooking utensils, ice box, cabinets, wearing apperels, boots, curtains, cottage piano, teapoys, electro-plated ware, etc., etc.

The property of an European.
The furniture is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th June 1922.

"HOW TO BECOME A QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT"

Being indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India you should own a copy at once. Pages 206. Price Re. 1-12-0 net. By V. P. P. 1 Copy, Re. 2-2-0. 2 Copies, Re. 4-0-0. Six Copies, Re. 9-12-0.

Apply S. A. SHARANGDHAR,
79, Medows St. Fort, Bombay.

DRILL

MANTLES
DOUBLE WEAVE
HIGH QUALITY
IS A GUARANTEE OF
SATISFACTION
THE LONDON EASTERN & AMERICAN TRADING Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

122, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KAZI SYED STREET.

Under instructions from Mr. Gulam Hoosein Haji Hassam Noorani and with the consent of the Banks concerned, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY, the 6th July, next at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the following:—

All that piece of land of the quit and ground rent tenure which the buildings standing thereon situate on the West side of Kazi Syed Street in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay bearing Collector's Old No. 720, New No. 648, Old Survey No. 505 and New Survey No 2577 and Municipal B Ward No. 1347, Street No. 98, and containing by admeasurement three hundred and eleven square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the said Kazi Syed Street, on or towards the West by the house now or formerly of Thacker Lakhmidas Narron, on or towards the North by the house now or formerly of Paraj Jewraj and on or towards the South by the house now or formerly of Shaik Mahomed Pathan separated from the said premises by a passage common to both houses.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Munchershaw B. Chothia, Solicitor or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CHAKALA STREET.

Under instructions from Mr. Gulam Hoosein, Haji Hassam Noorani with the consent of the Banks concerned, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on TUESDAY the 4th July, next at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the following:—

All that piece of land of the quite and ground rent tenure with the buildings standing thereon situate at Chakala Street (formerly called Second Kumbharwada Street) in the City Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty-one and two-ninths square yards or thereabouts according to the conveyance of the 1st September 1892 and 1231 1/9 square yards according to the Collector's Bill and bearing Collector's Old No. 1514, New No. 7267, Old Survey No. 927, New Survey No. 2/2286, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 2115 (1) and 2020, Street Nos. 153 to 155, and 23 and bounded on the East by a sweeper's passage beyond which is the property now or formerly of Shirukchand Jaitha on the West by the said Chakala Street on the North by a gully beyond which is the house now or formerly of Shirukchand Jaitha and on the South by the property of now or formerly Nursey Natha's charity:—

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Munchershaw B. Chothia, Solicitor, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT KAZI SYED STREET.

Under instructions from Mr. Gulam Hoosein Haji Hassam Noorani, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY, the 6th July next at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the following:—

FIRST—All that piece of land of the quit and ground rent tenure with the buildings, standing thereon situate on the East side of Kazi Syed Street in the city and Registration Sub-district of Bombay bearing Collector's Old No. 673, New No. 6367 and New Survey No. 2603 and Municipal B Ward No. 1416, Street No. 95 and containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty-eight square yards or thereabouts according to the indenture of the 12th April 1880 but 134, square yards, according to the Collector's Bill and bounded on or towards the North by the property now or formerly of Thucker Goca Topan, on or towards the East by the property now or formerly of Gulamhusein Haji Hasham Noorani, on or towards the South by the property now or formerly of Haji Mahomed Haji Abdul Currim Cadoo, and on or towards the West by the said Kazi Syed Street.

SECOND:—All that piece of land of quit or ground rent tenure admeasuring 133 square yards bearing New Survey No. 2602, Old Survey No. 6436 and the building thereon situate at Kazi Syed Street bearing Municipal B Ward No. 1417, Street No. 93, bounded on the East by a sweeper's passage and beyond it by the house of Dhanji Keshavji, on the West by Kazi Syed Street on the South by the house of Haji Ismail Haji Habib and on the North by a common passage and beyond it by the house of Gulam Hussein Haji Hasham Noorani the cendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply Mr. Munchershaw B. Chothia, Solicitor or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS AT PERBHADEVI NEAR NARDULA TANK.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on FRIDAY, the 7th July sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (B.T.) on the premises the following:—

Case No. 42, Ward No. 2813, Street No. 278, N. S. No. 1751 ground and first floor house with shops (vacant).

Case No. 42, Ward No. 2814, Street No. 279, N. S. No. 1750, ground and first floor chawl with shops (vacant). Two separate privy blocks.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT TANDEL STREET.
Suit No. 134 of 1919.
Gulam Hoosein—vs.—Rajabally.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on FRIDAY, the 30th instant sell by public auction at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the following:—

All that piece or parcel of Fargandari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing there on situate lying and being at Tandel Street, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 55 (fifty-five) square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No. 2776 and Street Nos. 27—29 and bounded as follows that is to say on towards the East by the property of Moledina Soomji, on towards the West by the Tandel Street aforesaid, on towards the North by the property of Salemahomed Haji Ahamed Nurani, on towards the South by a passage and the property of Mahomed Karim Nurani.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 26th June, 1922.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.
THE
ROYAL YAKUTI.

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man, a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT (Kathiawar) (India.)

THE WEATHER.

RAIN IN BOMBAY.

HEAVY DOWNPOUR DISLOCATES TRAFFIC.

Bombay is having real rain after all. For the last four or five days it has been raining, every now and then, fairly well. Saturday, however, saw a tolerably good downpour and on Sunday the climax was reached in the forenoon. Since about eight in the morning it was actually raining "cats and dogs" and after a heavy rain for over an hour the roads were covered with water in many parts of the city. Some of the streets were more than knee-deep under water. Even the stately Lamington Road was impossible for nearly a furlong, particularly opposite the police station. Charni Road Khetwodi, Null Bazar, Mandvi, Bhuleshwar and many other parts of the city were under water and caused a great deal of inconvenience to the public. The slackening of the rain to some extent allowed the gutters to carry away the large volume of water. The tram cars had to stop running, for some time, owing to the roads being under water.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 24th June, 1922.	Total since 1st June, 1922.	June 1st to 24th June.	
			1920.	1921.
	In. Cs.	In. Cs.	In. Cs.	In. Cs.
Colaba (Observatory)	1.63	16.19		
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	1.09	11.94		
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital)	1.12	11.05		
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0.95	11.30		
Kemp & Co., (Cumballa Hill)				

MONSOON IN SALSETTE

FALLING OF TREES.

BANDRA, June 23.

The heavy showers of rain that have fallen since Monday night, when the monsoon is said to have commenced in right earnest, have no doubt made sufficient amends for the scorching heat that preceded the advent of the rains. The orchards and Flower gardens are looking their best and the deadening dulness of the hotweather has given place to buoyancy of spirits. The earth has been rendered so soft and clammy that many old trees have been uprooted.

A big decaying tree in a compound at Talli Road fell across a passage. A little girl attending the St. Joseph's convent narrowly escaped being crushed to death although she got entangled amongst the branches.

A palmyra tree also fell in the Bandra Police lines bringing down with it with a terrific crash a portion of the building in the occupation of a Pathan Head Constable, who luckily was not at home at the time.

Here and there on the Bandra Thana Road one sees big branches felled down by the storm, but no great inconvenience to pedestrian or vehicular traffic has been caused. At present there is nothing more captivating than a motor drive to Thana the scenic prospect all around being restful to the eye and a balm to the mind.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, June 23rd.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches				29.568
Temperature of Air				86.2
Wet Bulb Thermometer				77.9
Dew Point				77.1
Relative humidity of Air				0.866
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)				9.0
Maximum temperature of Air				86.5
Minimum do do				76.8
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight				SE-E-S-SSW.
Movement of Wind do			miles.	304
Fall of Rain			inches.	1.49
Total fall during month				15.87
Do. year				15.87
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 24th.				0.89

SUN MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.	Day of week.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.
		h. m.	ft. in.			h. m.	ft. in.
M	26	m. 0 24a	30- 6	M	26	m. 6 35	14 6
						6 46a	17 10
Tu	27	m. 0 16	27 5	Tu	27	m. 6 55	14 6
		1 3a	29 8			7 11a	17 7
W	28	m. 1 3	27 5	W	28	m. 6 55	14 6
		1 44a	29 7			7 58a	17 6
Th	29	m. 1 53	27 3	Th	29	m. 7 44	15 6
		2 27a	29 8			8 47	17 5
F.	30	m. 2 46	26 10	F.	30	m. 8 32	16 7
	July	3 12a	28 6		July	9 38a	17 6
S.	1	m. 11 8	16 3	S.	1	m. 4 14	15 7
		10 46a	29 7			5 0a	18 11
S	2	m. 11 46	26 11	S	2	m. 4 55	14 10
		11 22a	27 1			5 45a	18 4

DAILY WEATHER RPEORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 24th June 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Lahore reports 4.43", Ambala 0.12" and Hissar 0.83" of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the south-east of the division and are clear elsewhere. Temperature was generally below normal in the north and east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi reports 1.56" of rain. Skies are lightly clouded in the east and heavily clouded in the west of the division. Humidity is in excess except at Allahabad. Day temperature was below normal at Mainpuri. Night temperature was lower than usual at Mainpuri and Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah had 1.11" and Mount Abu 0.21" of rain. Skies ar lightly clouded and at Jaipur and Ajmer humidity is in defect. Day temperature was below normal at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Veraval reports 0.19" of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and at Deesa humidity is in defect. Day temperature was below normal at Bhavnagar-Para.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the east of the reporting area. Jubbulpore had 0.38", Saugor 0.99", Nagpur 0.28" and Raipur 1.20". Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and in the north of the division day temperature was below normal.

The Konkan.—Rain has been nearly general. Bombay had 1.63". Ratnagiri 2.63" and Mormugao 2.61". Skies are heavily clouded and at Mormugao humidity is in excess. Temperature was nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon reports 1.75" of rain and Aurangabad had 0.84". Skies are moderately clouded and moisture in the air is nearly equal to the averag. Temperature was nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon reports 1.75" of rain and Aurangabad had 0.84". Skies are moderately clouded and moisture in the air is nearly equal to the average. Temperature was nearly normal.

General Remarks.—The monsoon is strong on the west coast of the Peninsula. Rain had decreased in the Central Provinces and has slightly extended int othre north-west Deccan and south-east Rajputana. It has been nearly general in Malabar and the Konkan and in the eastern half of the reporting area in the Central Provinces and local in the north Bombay Deccan, north-west Hyderabad and the northand east Punjab with a few falls in Kathiawar, south Rajputana and the United Provinces. Falls exceeding two inches amount to 2.89" at Mangalore, 2.61" at Mormugao and 2.63" at Ratnagiri. The sea is moderate at Dwarka and moderate or rough on the west coast of the Peninsula and weather is somewhat unsettled off the Konkan and Kathiawar coasts.

Forecast.—An extension of rain is likely in the Bombay Deccan and in Gujarat, Central India West and east Rajputana and a decrease is probable in the the north and east Punjab.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 23rd June 1922.

The monsoon has strengthened in the Central Provinces and in conjunction with yesterday's western disturbance has given widespread rain in the United Provinces, the Punjab and Kashmir. Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, Assam Bengal, Chota-Nagpur, Bihar, west of the United Provinces and west coast of the Peninsula and local in Upper Burma, east of United Provinces, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, north Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in Orissa and Guparat.

The chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Dhubri one inch; Cherrapunji five; Darjiling two; Ranchi one and a half; Gaya three; Bareilly one; Roorkee three; Dehra Dun, Musooree, Chakrata, Sialkot one; Khushab a half; Simla three; Dalhousie, Murree, Gulmarg one and a half; Sonamarg, Cherat one—Peshawar a half; Drosh, Pachmarhi three-uarters; Jagdalpur one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 24TH OF JUNE 1922.

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum past 24 hours.	Humidity. At 8 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Departure from Normal.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	0	0
Do. 23rd	90.9	78.8	68	..	0	0
Jask	88.6	80.6	84	..	0	—0.07
Muskat	104.8	81.4	28	..	0	—0.14
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	105.9	80.8	50	..	0	—0.42
Rawalpindi	96	72.7	47	..	0.46	—0.77
Lahore	98	74.6	54	0.43	0.98	—0.22
Hissar	103	77.7	59	2.35	1.26	+0.33
Ambala	94.3	77 1	67	0.12	2.17	+1.36
Delhi	100.0	83.0	61	..	2.06	+0.94
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mainpuri	90.1	76.6	62	0.09	2.18	+0.95
Jhansi	91.0	76 0	68	1.56	2.10	—0.0
Cawnpore	95.4	81.1	76	..	0.76	—0.08
Allahabad	89.6	78.0	67	0.03	0.22	—0.15
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	103.2	87.4	59	..	0	—0.12
Karachi	92.4	82 9	77	..	0	—0.62
Ajmer	99	82.0	16	0.71	0.79	—0.70
Jaipur	10	0 82.2	46	0.98	1.06	—0.25
Kotah	102	81.0	51	1.11	1.11	—0.31
Mount Abu	78	2 67.0	94	0.21	1.66	—0.99
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
West—						
Rajkot	95.2	78 6	75	..	0.00	—0.66
Dwarka	90	83.2	84	0.05	0.77	—0.70
Veraval	86	80 6	85	0.19	1.14	—0.99
Rajkot	99	74.1	77	..	0.22	—0.97
Bhavnagar Para	89	6 82.7	77	..	1.70	—0.24
Surat	90	5 78.8	82	0.02	1.43	—0.96
Ahmedabad	101	80 1	71	..	0.40	—1.15
Deesa	100	0 78 6	56	..	0.42	—0.59
Neemuch	96	0 79.6	72	..	7.21	+4.62
Indore	91	1 71.2	78	..	4.07	—0.29
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	88	2 75 2	76	0.38	2.70	—1.16
Saugor	84	2 4 6	87	0.99	2.84	—1.16
Mozumbed	85	6 7 1	74	..	5.08	—0.68
Khandwa	94	4 77	71	0.04	1.35	—0.98
Akola	92	8 78.5	68	..	0.44	—0.85
Amraoti	95	5 76.8	72	0.08	4.91	+0.67
Nagpur	91	4 77.4	74	.28	3.68	—1.46
Chanda	91	2 78.4	82	0.02	3.81	—0.15
Raipur	94	5 76.1	84	1.20	6.62	—0.98
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86	8 78.4	83	1.63	16.19	+1.69
Ratnagiri	84	6 75.2	89	2.63	23.82	—3.13
Marmugoa	83	2 76.8	87	2.61	26.50	+4.07
Karwar	..	..	..	..	..	..
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	93	2 73.8	76	1.75	4.34	+0.56
Ahmednagar	94	8 71.8	77	0.03	6.28	+1.36
Poona	86	8 72.8	72	..	6.31	+2.39
Satara	10	3 72 8	81	..	7.54	+3.57
Sholapur	97	4 75.8	68	..	2.19	+0.38
Belgaum	88	1 68.6	92	0.00	1.17	—2.43
Aurangabad	91	8 72.	77	0.84	0.70	+0.90
Nizamabad (Indur)	91	4 70.1	62	..	2.22	—2.20
Hyderabad	92	2 74.3	81	..	1.57	—1.86
MALABAR AND ONTACOT						
Mangalore	88	2 74.4	91	2.89	22.07	—7.49
Calicut	89	2 74.2	87	1.28	18.48	—10.25
Cochin	84	2 74.0	91	0.70	25.79	—9.73
Colombo	87	0 79.8	85	..	6.84	—1.42
MADRAS INCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	98	2	68 3	52	..	2.10 —1.52
Bellary	95	6 75.7	57	..	0.11	—1.53
Cuddapah	101	7	71	40	..	1.44 —0.99
Madras	101	6	81	67	..	1.77 —0.32
Bangalore	85	4	65	61	..	2.67 +0.18
Coimbatore	87	8	71	57	..	0.86 —1.22
Trichinopoly	98	79.2	58	..	0.60	—0.54
Negapatam	85	4	78	68	..	1.07 +0.73

The Bombay Chronicle Press
IS EQUIPPED WITH UP TO DATE QUICK-SERVICE AND LABOUR SAVING MACHINES
PROSPECTUSES ARE PRINTED WITH UTMOST EXPEDIENCY

Cure Your Eye

Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma, Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye Corneal, Ulcer, Redness, etc., by our LOTUS HONEY, SAFE remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage Extra. Ask for free particulars to—

NEW FORMULA CO.,
Kandi, Bengal, India.
(Dep. B.)

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, June 12nd.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	15,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	...
" " Sales of East India	500
" " Import	...
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICE :—	
Mid. Americans Spot	13 74
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	20 10
New York, 11 a.m. July	22 40
(As known in Liverpool at Oct.	22 3
closing time.) Jan.	22 05
New Orleans 10 a.m. July	22 51
Oct.	21 96

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 22nd.

Months.	To-day's Price.
June	13 24
July	13 24
August	13 0
Sept.	...
Oct.	12 86
Nov.	...
Dec.	...
Jan.	12 5
Feb.	12 4
Mar.	12 32
April	12 29
May	12 21

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 22nd.

Months.	To-day's price.
June	13 28
July	13 24
August	13 04
September	12 91
Oct.	12 80
November	12 68
December	12 56
January	12 47
February	12 39
March	12 29
April	12 23
May	12 17

Tone :—Quiet.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 22nd.

Months.	To-day's price.
June	18 70
July	18 70
Aug.	18 90
Sept.	19 05
Oct.	19 20
Nov.	19 30
Dec.	19 35
Jan.	9 4
Feb.	19 80
Mar.	19 90

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 22nd.

M. G. Bengal Good	8 70
" " Fully Good	9 10
" " Fine	9 0
" " No. 1 Oomre Good	10 40
" " " Fully HGood	10 80
" " " Fine	11 40
M. G. Broach Good	11 30
" " Fully Good	11 70
" " Fine	11 0
M. G. Scinde Good	8 6
" " Fully Good	9 00
" " Fine	9 40

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 22nd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	10,000
" Exports to Great Britain	...
" " to Constant	2,000
Futures at New York July	22 38
" " " Oct.	22 38
" " " Dec.	22 19
" " " Jan.	21 08
Spot Cotton at New York	22 90
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	22 61
Futures at New York July	22 66
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	22 05
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality)	10 7/8
Demand Bills	...
Silver Commercial U. S. mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	70 5/8

MONEY MARKET.

London, June 22nd.

Rentes 3%	57 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	35 3/
" " 2 months hence	35 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver :—Steady, Eastern buying.	
Interest day to day loans	2 1/4
" 7 day Market loans	2 1/8
Discount, Bank of England Rates 3 1/2 p/c. since 15th instant.	

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

June 24.

To-day Reuter reported 71 points lower in New York futures, and the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for F. G. M. G. Broach July-August at Rs. 527 after fluctuating went up to Rs. 531 on buying by Jobbers and an office. From this level it dropped to Rs. 528½ on Bazar selling, the same being the rate at 4 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 528½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 528 and closed at Rs. 523. Fine M. G. Oomra July opened at Rs. 462 and advanced to Rs. 465½, the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 465. Fine M. G. Oomra September opened at Rs. 480, going down by a couple of rupees, advanced to Rs. 482 in sympathy with buying in Broach, the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 481 F. G. M. G. Bengal July was Rs. 390 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday with a failly good demand for nice Berars by exporters and mills, and about 6,000 bales are reported to have changed hands.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (C. P. M.)

Bombay, June 24th.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July/Augt.	523 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	July	34
Fine Oomra	July	449 1/2
" "	Sept.	474 1/2
Southerns	July/Augt.	513

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LD. QUOTATIONS.

SETTLEMRNT RATES.

Bombay, June 24th.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July/August	528
Fully Good Bengal	July	390
Fine Oomra's	July	464
" "	Sept.	479
Southerns	July Augt.	518

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 23rd June 1922.

Cotton	7477 Bales.
Wheat	2027 Cowt.
Linseed	6940 "
Rape, etc.	147 "
Gingellyseed	15 2 "
Poppyseed	204 "
Groundnuts	655 "
Castorseed	916 "
Rice	104·8 "
Myrabollams	1·93 "
Cottonseed	177 9 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	1090 "
Juwar	868 "
Masur	278 "
Barley	1·8 "
Bajra	2587 "
Coal	4784 Tons.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June, 24th.

	Market Rates.
Bank Teledraphic	1-3 9/16
Bank Demand	1-3 19/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m /s	1-3 13/16
Tos Demand	328
American Dollars	3·2
Honkong Dollars	20
Shanghai	2-0
	166
Naropose	179 1/2

Market Steady.

MONEY SHARE MARKET.

June 24.

Bars Gold ready—Rs. 27-6.
Bars Gold forward—Rs. 27-5.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement—Rs. 27-6.
Bars Silver ready 94/14.
Bars Silver 1st settlement—94/7.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement—94/8.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/3 17/32.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/3 9/16.
On London—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/3 19/32.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/3 5/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st. D. A. 1/3 13/16.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/3 21/32.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/3 11/16.
Tone of Exchange—Steady Market.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 333.
Bank's buying 3 M/st. D. A. Frcs. 352.
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 342.
On Japan—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 166½.
Bank's buying 60 D./st. D. P. Rs. 161½.
On Hongkong—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 202.
On Shanghai—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 289.
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 179½.
On New York—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 352.
London Gold ready—sh. 93-4.
London Silver ready—d. 35-14.
London Silver forward—d. 35-14.
Tone of silver—Quiet and featureless.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange—$4.40½.
French Exchange—Frcs. 52.00.
Swiss Exchange—Frcs. 23.30.
Belgium Exchange—Frcs. 54.70.
German Exchange—Mrks. 1,469.
Prague Exchange Krons. 232.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Paper Rs. 58/8.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 86.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan Rs. 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Rs. 78.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1922, Rs. 100.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1928 Rs. 101.
5 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926 Rs. 100/2.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1930 Rs. 100/2.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/12.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 65.

SHARES.

Market closed quiet but steady.
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1,425, India 122, Central 37, Tata Bank 16/12 and Eastern 86.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2,700, Alliance 305n, Apollo 92/8 x. d., Birla Mills 90, By. Cotton 1,275, By. Dyeing 1,507/8, Bradbury 1,070 x. d., Century 920, Cen. India 4,980, Colaba Land 2,400, Coorla 260 x. d., Crescent 615, Currimbhoy 1,960, David 1,827-8, Edward Sassoon 550, Elphinstone 147-8, Fazulbhoy 1,450, Gokak 242/8, Ind. Bleaching 205, Ind. Malwa 687/8, Jamshed Mfg. 480, Kastoorchand 970, Kohinoor 3,440, New Great 930, New City 700, Pabani 980, Pearls 1,255, Phoenix 965, Premier 170, Planet 283/8, Shapurji 370, Simplex 1,042/8, Standard 2,425, Swan 1,220, Swadeshi 5,270, Tata Mill 1,160 x. d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 540, B.-Burma 582-8, B.-Burma N. I. 172/8 pr. Bt.-Burma pet 9/12 B. Tramway 135, B.-Flour 1,500, B.-Steam 245, Bundi Cement 41, Ind.-Cement 292/8 x. d., Katni Ord. 285, Katni Defd. 1,400, New India 21/8, Shivrajpur 34, Tata Iron Ord. 72/8, Tata Iron Defd. 300, Tata Iron N. Ord. 65, Tata Iron N. Defd. 260, Tata Oil 60 and Scindia Steam 9/4.

SUGAR MARKET.

June 23.

We have to report a steady market during the week so far as ready Sugar is concerned with fair demand and prices remain steadier. There was some enquiry for ready Mauritius Sugar by a European Firm for Export and some business is reported. Forward business is very small and with strong advices from Java and Europe small business has been done in our market for White Javas June-July Shipment at 20s. 2d. to 20s. 4d. and July-September Shipment at 20s. 4d. to 20s. 6d. Free Bombay Harbour.

Karachi and Calcutta markets remain quiet but steady with very little business doing.

Home and Java market keeps very steady with good business doing for Europe chiefly Browns. American market is very strong with good business doing.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks :—

T.M.O. Rs. 23-2 equal to 20s. 6d. F. B. Harbour, stocks 1,000 bags.

Beit Rs. 23-2 equal to 20s. 6d. F. B. Harbour, stocks 55,000 bags.

American Rs. 23 equal to 20s. F. B. Harbour, stocks 33,000 bags.

Mauritius Rs. 22-4 F. B. Harbour, stocks 129,000 bags.

COLOUR MARKET.

Business all round continues of a very moderate character with no significant alterations in values. Most of the prices continue to be in buyers' favour. Alizarine 20 per cent.:—Some fair business passed at Rs. 95 per cwt. Alizarine 16 per cent.:—Poor demand. Magenta crystals (big):—Good business passed at Rs. 12-8 per lb. Small crystals changed hands at Rs. 9 per lb. Congo-Red has to report retail transactions only. Bengo-Purpurine had good business at Rs. 3-3 per lb. Delta-Purpurine remains dull. Malachite-Green keeps steady, business passed at Rs. 8-8 per lb. Madrasi-fast-Red appears to be in good demand in Madras Presidency. Nigrosene crystals:—Poor demand. Hemetine-crystals:—are not inquired at all. Sulphur-Black is in fair demand and good qualities are being consumed in dyeing houses, at Rs. 1-12 per lb. Miscellaneous section remains almost steady without important business passing.

FORWARD LOCAL MARKET.

June 23.

Fully Good M. G. Broach July-August opened at Rs. 511 on the 15th instant and advanced till Rs. 518 next day. Again going down to Rs. 514 steadily went up to Rs. 536 on 20th instant in sympathy with the continued advance in the American markets and on buying by Japanese Houses. From this level it eased to Rs. 526 on selling by Marwari and Bazar operators and by Japanese Houses on the 21st instant and closed on the same day at Rs. 523½. Fine M. G. Oomra July opened at Rs. 444½ and steady advanced till Rs. 469 on 20th instant. It then went down to Rs. 462 on the same day and after sharp fluctuations between Rs. 462 and Rs. 467 closed at Rs. 459 on the 21st instant. While Oomra September opened at Rs. 461½ on the 15th instant and advanced till Rs. 487 on the 20th instant on buying by Offices. Again on same selling by Exporters and profit-taking by Marwaris the prices eased to Rs. 479 on 21st instant and closed at Rs. 476 on the same day.

CHEMICALS MARKET.

June 23.

For a considerable period, the values of Sodium Sulphide have kept unaltered. Demand had been little, and Home prices kept steady, and, therefore, no changes and fluctuations were witnessed. Bichromates of Soda and Potash have had good demand with a fluctuating tone. The last sales are recorded at Rs. 64 for Potash and Rs. 55 for Soda.

Bleaching has decreased in demand and the value kept steady at Rs. 19/20 per cwt. Zinc-Chloride, though in demand owing to monsoon, has no rise in price. Magnesium Chloride has undergone a decline by about half a rupee. Brown Sugar Lead, Chlorate Potash, Strontuim, Zinc Dust and Arsenic kept firm. Calcium Chloride is steady at Rs. 7. Farina rapidly jumped up and changed at Rs. 25-8 for Japanese and Rs. 23-8 for Dutch quality. Sago Flour kept quiet. Dextrine had some easing tendency. The quotations are as under :—

Soda Sulphide Rs. 24-8 (U. A.); Soda Sulphide Rs. 19 (Japan); Soda Washing Rs. 7-8; Soda Caustic 98 per cent Rs. 32; Soda Bichromate Rs. 56; Soda Bicarbonate Rs. 15; Soda Hydrosulphide Rs. 1-10; Soda Silicate Rs. 12; Soda Hyposulphide Rs. 30; Salt Aniline Rs. 0-14; Salt Epsom Rs. 6-8; Salt Antimony Rs. 1-3; Brown Sugar Lead Rs. 35; White Sugar Lead Rs. 42; Bleaching Rs. 20.

SEAMEN PRESENT AT SHIPPING OFFICE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 24.

In pursuance of the resolution passed at the meeting of the seamen held yesterday evening at Kidderpore a large number of Indian seamen who struck work presented themselves this morning at the shipping office and at different shipping agents' offices. Only one vessel the s.s. "Ranee" was signed on to-day. More vessels will be signed on Monday next.

PROTEST AGAINST NON-BRAHMINS PERSECUTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

A Kolhapur correspondent wires.

At a meeting held here in the Non-Brahmin Sangha to protest against the persecution of the Non-Brahmin rayots of Arag in the Inchalkaranji Jahagir, resolutions were passed expressing alarm at the persecution of the Non-Brahmin rayots and arrests of many prominent members of the community and appealing to the British Government to appoint a Non-Brahmin commission to enquire into the affair.

INFLUENZA IN CAPETOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 24.

Capetown.—Parliament did not sit last night owing to number's suffering from influenza. The outbreak is widespread throughout the city and the Cape peninsula, but only a few fatal cases have occurred.

TERRIBLE DROUGHT IN S. W. JAPAN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.

Osaka.—The drought in south-west Japan is the worst that has been known for forty years. It is accentuated by widespread agricultural disputes. A number of farmers are abandoning the cultivation of rice.

SHARE REPORTS.

BANKS.

Name.	Paid up Amount	Face Value.	Div. paid	Last Div.	Quotation to buy.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Allahabad Bank	100	100	Feb-Aug.	18%	400
Alliance	100	..	Jan-Aug.	17%	280
Baroda	50	100	Jan-July	15%	80
Imperial	500	500	Jan-July	16%	1425
" Contributary	125		"		377 12
India	50	100	Jan-July	15%	122
Central	25	50	Feb-Oct.	14%	37
Tata Bank	22 1/2	75	"	as. 10 16/12 xd.	
Chartered Bank	£.5	£.5	Apr-Oct.	"	£ 80
Eastern	£.5	£.10	"	"	86
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	$125	$125	"	48%	£ 119
Mercantile Bank of India	£12 1/2		"	15%	£22 1/2
Bank of Morvi	10	25	Feb-Oct.	9%	8

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka	100	100	Mar-Sept.	3 3/4%	120
Ahmedabad Pratnij	500	500	"	912%	603
Amritsar Patty	100	100	"	9%	105
Central Provinces	100	100	"	6%	92
Ghaparmukh Silghat	100	100	"	2%	55
Dond-Baramate	100	100	Feb-Aug.	5%	65
Khulna					
Bagirhat.	100	100	"	4%	108
Larkhana	100	100	"	4%	62
Mandhra Bhon	90	100	Feb-Aug.	"	60
Pachora Jamner	100	100	Feb-Aug.	"	55
Sara Sirajgunj	100	100	Mar-Sept.	4%	60
Sialkote Narowal	100	100	Apr-Oct.	3%	72
Sindh Light	100	100	Jul.-Jan.	11%	110
Tapti Valley	500	500	Mar-Sept.	"	585
Upper Sindh Light	100	100	Feb-Aug.	4%	68

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland	10	10	July	1-13-4	41
Bamankua	5	..	..	..	4
Central mining	10	..	..	8%	32 1/2
Indian Cement	250	250	..	17 1/2%	293/8
Katni Cement ord.	100	100	"	12	285
" Defd	40	40	"	45	1400
Shivrajpur	10	10	"	4-9-4	34

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Ah. Advance	500	500	Apr-Oct.	203	2700
Alliance cotton	100	100	"	..	305 n.
Appolo	50	..	"	"	92/8 xd
Birla mills	100	..	"	"	90
By. Cotton	500	500	March	100	1275
By. Dyeing	250	250	Mar-apr.	88	1507/8
Bradbury	250	250	"	85	1070 xd
Bombay Industrial	100	100	"	18	75
Century	100	100	Mar-Sep.	66	920
Cent. India	500	500	May-Nov.	225	4980
Colaba Land	700	700	"	135	2400
Coorla	100	100	Mar-Sep.	"	260 xd
Crescent	100	100	Mar-Sep.	88	615
Currimbhoy	250	250	"	110	1960
David	250	250	"	193	1827/8
Dawn	250	250	Jun-Dec.		1359
E. D. Sassoon United	7 1/2	10	"	as. 8	8
Edward Sassoon	200	200	May-Nov.	50	550
Elphinstone	100	100	Feb-Aug.	15	147/8 xd
Fazulbhoy	250	250	"	130	1450
Framji Petit	1000	1000	May	152	2100
Globe	100	100	"	"	207/8
Gokak	100	100	"	"	242/8
Indian Bleaching	100	100	"	"	205
Indore Malwa	100	100	Apr-Oct.	52	687/8
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250	Mar-Sep.	"	480
Kastoorchand	500	500	Mar-Sep	52	970
Khatao	100	100	"	"	605
Kilachand Kmill's ohinoor	100	100	"	"	18
	500	500	"	151/4	3440
Laxmi Cotton	1000	1000	Mar-Aug.	500	5600
Madhavrao Scindia	100	100	"	28	285
Madhowji	500	500	"	"	500
Mathuradas	500	500	"	100	960
Maneckji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	400	4800
Meyer Sassoon	100	100	Mar-Sep.	25	335
Morarji	1000	1000	"	352	6800
New Great	200	200	"	79	980
New City	10	100	Apr-Oct.	"	700
Paban	250	250	"	99	930
Pearls	250	250	"	92	1255
Phoenix	100	100	Mar-Sep.	100	965
Premier	100	100	"	"	170
Planet	100	100	"	"	282/8
Presidency Mills	125	125	"	"	285
Sassoon Cotton	100	100	"	"	572/7
Shaparji	102	101	July	25	370
Sholapur	1000	1000	Sep-Mar.	1400	12,000 n.
Simplex	250	250	Jan-Dec.	6	1042/8
Standard	500	500	"	220	2425
Swan	250	250	oct.	162	1220
Swadeshi	500	500	Mar-Oct.	300	5270
Tata Mill	500	500	"	"	1160 xd.
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	"	"	2500

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Ahd. Electricity	188	100	"	1000	150
Andhra Valley	1000	1000	"	49	765
Bombay. Electric Supply & Tramway	52	52	"	"	135
Tata Hydro	1022	1022	Jan.	35	900

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock	102	123	"	152	540
B. Burma T. Corpo	125	125	"	25	582/8
B. Burma N.I.	50	125	"	10	172/8 xd
By. Flour	500	500	Jan-Aug.	125	1500
Bt. Burma Pet			Mar-Oct.	as 6.	9/12
By. Steam	250	250	Oct. Rs. 10/5		245
Kemp & Co.	200		July.	20	140
Marcks	100		"	12	99
New India Insur.	25	250	"	"	21/8
Oriental Govt. Life	50	200	April	10%	350
Phillips	40		July	10%	48
Fort Canning	1000		Sept.	52	959
Scindia Steam	30	30	"	"	9/4
Tata Iron & Steel-Ord.	75	75	Sept.	11	75/8
Defd	20	20	Sept.	61/8	300
N. Ord.	75	75	"	"	65
N. Ded	400	400	"	"	260
Tata Oil,	100	100	"	"	60
Thacker Co.	50	50	June	"	730

RECRUITMENT OF SEAMEN.

UNSATISFACTORY CONDITIONS.

The "Indian Trade Journal" of Calcutta writes:—

The Report of the Committee appointed in March last to hold a preliminary enquiry into the conditions under which seamen are recruited at Bombay and Calcutta, the only ports in India where seamen are recruited in large numbers is published in the *Gazette of India* of 27th May.

The Committee have presented a unanimous report in which they find that the present system under which shipping companies engage seamen through licensed brokers appointed under section 18 of Act I of 1859 or private brokers (in Calcutta sometimes known as *ghat serangs*) has resulted in grave abuses. After taking legal opinion, the Government of India have decided to treat as confidential the first three paragraphs of the Report which describe the existing system and the abuses to which it is liable.

The Committee explain that the shipping companies generally engage seamen through the brokers and pay them a commission calculated on the advances which the brokers make to the seamen on behalf of the companies. The first step in the selection of the crew is the nomination of the serangs or ghat serangs. The crew is selected later and the serangs and the butlers have naturally a considerable share in its selection. When the crew has been finally approved by the officer concerned, it is signed on the articles in the presence of the shipping master or one of his assistants. At this stage it is the duty of the brokers to give the men an advance of their pay. Immediately before the ship sails, an official medical examination is held and either as a result of this examination or from other causes, vacancies in a crew may arise at the last moment. The shipping companies depend upon the broker for the supply of men to fill these vacancies. The main functions which the brokers and ghat serangs are intended to fulfil thus include the supply of crews on demand, the payment of advances to the seamen who are engaged, and the replacement of deserters or of men rejected on medical grounds.

The Comittee are unanimously of the opinion that this system has led to grave abuses which no mere amendment of detail would satisfactorily remove. They have come to the conclusion that it is imperative to introduce an entirely new system which does not involve the employment of intermediaries. It is clear that if the brokers and ghat serangs are no longer to be employed, arrangements must be made to carry out the duties at present entrusted to them. The Committee point out that this can only be effected by the organisation of employment bureaux. Their recommendations are contained in the paragraphs below.

The proposals of the Committee will be examined at once in consultation with Maritime Local Governments.

An Ootacamund message of the 23rd instant says at Saturday's usual weekly, Executive Council meeting the question of holding Provincial Industrial Exhibition at Madras between June and October next year in view of the British Industrial Exhibition in 1924 will be discussed.

FREE ROUGH DESIGNS

for your
Booklets
Catalogues
Pamphlets
Advertisements.

Supplied to bonafide enquirers.

PRINTING of catalogues pamphlets, letter heads, Booklets, etc., etc. on latest Rotary Printing Machinery

BLOCKS. for all purposes at exceedingly moderate rates.

Delivery in Time
Satisfaction Guaranteed!

Advertisers' Distributing Syndicate.

25, Waudby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

— PORTRAIT BLOCKS OF —
Eminent Men
ARE ALWAYS AVAILABLE
FOR NEWSPAPER WORK
AT MODERATE CHARGES
FROM
The Bombay Chronicle Studio

In out-of-the-way Places

Horlick's Malted Milk proves a veritable boon, for it is made in a moment with the addition of water only. It keeps indefinitely, and for camp life is an indispensable stand-by. It solves the milk question. It feeds the tired body and is most delicious.

At all Stores & Bazaars, in 3 sizes.

H. N. MISTRY & CO.
ALWAYS LARGE STOCK ON HAND OF
White Carara Marble Tiles and Slabs
Real Belgium Black Marble Tiles and Colour
English White Glazed Tiles and Flooring Tiles etc.
Old Custom House Road, Circle, BOMBAY.
Tel. A44. SATSANG, Telep. No. 748

New Way To Clean Spark Plugs.

Get a Champion Cleaner to-day—Rs. 1-12 at our auto supply store.

Half fill the glass tube of the cleaner with petrol screw the spark plug into the socket at top of tube and shake vigorously.

Little loose flying needles in the tube of the cleaner, pick off the carbon in small particles and clean the plugs more thoroughly and much more quickly than you could possibly clean them in the old, laborious way.

That's the *new way*—the quick, clean way to dispose of a long mean job.

The Champion Minute Spark Plug Cleaner comes in a neat wooden box that fits snugly away in your tool case.

Get yours to-day

THE
Advance Motor Co.,
Motor Accessory Specialists
Lamington Road,.....BOMBAY.
Telegrs : "AUTOMOTIVE"

AMBER TIPS TEA.
IS THE SAFEST AND BEST DRINK FOR THE SUMMER WEATHER.

It has a cooling effect on the blood, and, being of a laxative nature, is a sure preventive of summer complaints especially among the childern, to whom it may be given with full confidence, that it will keep them in PERFECT HEALTH.

Sold by all retail dealers in Bombay at the following prices :—

ORANGE PEKOE BLEND. Re. 1-8.
PEKOE BLEND. Re. 1-4.
HOUSEHOLD BLEND (IN PACKAGES) Re. 0-12-0

AMBER TIPS TEA COMPANY,
AMBER TIPS BUILDING, BYCULLA,
No. 49 BOMBAY.

INDIANS IN FIJI.

INTOLERABLE CONDITION.

LECTURE BY MR. D. M. MANILAL.

At the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, under the auspices of the Aryan Excelsior League, Mr. D. M. Manilal delivered a lecture on "Indians in Fiji and elsewhere," Mr. S. K. Naik presiding.

Mr. Naik said it was their duty, for the sake of their self-respect and self-reliance, to understand fully this question of emigration. All the great prophets in the world were Asiatics. Now, however, Indians were treated as undesirables. It was the duty of every Indian to do his best for his Indian brethren beyond the seas.

MR. MANILAL'S SPEECH.

Mr. Manilal said he had visited the Colonies on the express advice of Mahatma Gandhi. Gandhi was a "Moderate" and a "Liberal" in those days and, therefore, they would judge of the righteousness or otherwise of the question on that basis. He visited the Colonies not for doing any patriotic work, but for amassing a few thousand rupees so that he could start in practice in Bombay. But he found that object could not be attained so easily. But he stayed in Mauritius, still, on the advice of Mahatma Gandhi. Mr. Manilal then gave the history of Indian emigration to Mauritius which was started at the initiation of a French lawyer, Prosper Desping, for the purpose of the Sugar plantations in Mauritius. In 1857 an impetus was given to the emigration because many people from the U. P. wanted to go out of India on account of the mutiny and there were many sold emigrants still living who remembered Rana Knwarsingh, who had taken so prominent a part in the mutiny, but of which they knew nothing. Continuing the speaker said owing to the small number of women accompanying the men—the proportion was 33 to 40 per woman—was a great deal of crime and one woman had to serve more than one man. He said that deliberately, because he had lived with the Indians as brothers—and not with a view to libel them, as did so many Anglo-Indians—so that they could put their own house in order. There were so Indian widows in the Colonies; the castes were absolutely broken. The moral evil in Mauritius was worse than in any other Colony, for its was the first Colony.

AN INIQUITOUS SYSTEM.

In Mauritius they had what they called a double-cut system which meant, if a man worked for 14 or 15 days of a month and did not work for the remainder of the period, he would lose his wages for the days he had already worked. Until 1909, the year he arrived in Mauritius, Indians were treated like cattle, that was to say they were allowed to exist somehow or other. The rice given was of the worst quality and superior rice, even though it might be cheap was not bought for four of "raising the standard of living" of these poor men. The workmen were cheated in many ways, besides.

MORAL DEPRAVITY.

In Fiji the labourer was better off in these respects and after some six months they became independent as regards their rations. In Mauritius the French overseers were more free with Indians, but there they lived, as a result, with Indian women, sometimes. In Fiji like all Englishmen, the overseers were standing aloof from Indians and did not care to know either their customs, or habits. The speaker gave many instances of the high-handedness and brutality of these European overseers and their low morals. He said one man named Lord possessed himself of an Indian's wife and the Indian had no access to his own wife who was kept surrounded by the men of Lord. When the husband brought a suit against the man Lord, his solicitor, by means of affidavits proved that that was not the case, although everybody knew of it for a fact. The next year that very solicitor got a divorce for the white Mrs. Lord on the very evidence which he had rebutted a year ago in the case of the Indian. A divorce he got and the lawyers in Fiji were a happy people and satisfied with themselves.

CONDITIONS IN FIJI.

Mr. Manilal then gave his experiences of in Fiji where he went at the request of other people. The Indians in Fiji expected him to work miracles by removing their disabilities, but that was impossible to be done, owing to the peculiar circumstances. The deputation consisting of Messrs. Macneil and Chimanlal had reported that the advantages of emigration into Fiji far outweighed the disadvantages. Another deputation consisting of Messrs. Andrews and Pearson then went and they recommended that indentured labour should cease, and that only free labour should be allowed to have access to the Colonies. This report it was expected, would receive the concent of Government, but that did not happen.

DISHONEST DIPLOMACY.

The Indian Government, ostensibly their representatives and protectors, wrote a private despatch commisserating with the Fiji Government saying that on account of the Indian agitators and nationalists they could not do anything in the matter. This letter was sent to the speaker by a man in the printing press. While they said that in private in public the Government said that they themselves required labourers for the war in Mesopotamia, etc., and that they could not do anything in the matter. That showed that while Government outwardly said they were sympathising with Indians in their heart of hearts their sympathies were with the colonial planters, who were after all their own cousins and relatives. That was the diplomacy of white men, which was sheer dishonesty. After much trouble the indentures were abolished in January 1920, but they would be surprised to hear that until January 2nd, 1922, the indentures still existed, in spite of the notification. In one island there still existed the indentures and because he was moving in its matter they got rid of him.

MR. MANILAL'S SUFFERINGS.

Mr. Manilal then gave on account of the insults which were heaped on him, the sufferings which he had to undergo and the humiliations to which he was subjected together with his wife and child. He had to cook his own food, and his child was ill without a doctor for seven days. They had nothing in the place of their internment—no proper food, and no proper clothing, and all that for the crime that he was exposing the cause of Indians. His son had to be burried there and even his child aged four or five months was the victim of political persecutions at the hands of white men and white women. When his child was in its death against the white nurses were laughing and were having their tea. They beat his son in the hospital and ill-treated him and neglected him—although he was paying the same charges as a white man would pay for medical treatment.

SHOOTING OF INDIANS.

Mr. Manilal then showed a snapshot of European planters shooting Indian workmen under the heading of "Christs disciples" shooting Indians. An abominable lie was invented for the purpose of shooting these harmless, inoffensive and innocent Indians. The mob of Indian strikers wanted to tell the police that they also wanted to be arrested along with their brethren because they had nothing to eat. The soldiers and sailors beat them and then fired on them. The affidavits of Indians was not believed, because they were mere "coolies" and their word did not count. While every European was a "mister" every Indian was a "coolie." The real facts were never told to the public; they had to dig deep for them and their examine them. With regard to the photograph, Mr. Manilal said, it was taken by a European himself some lieutenant Boyle, and a copy of it was secured by an Indian photographer. They could judge for themselves of the merits of the lying European politicians from the photograph.

Mr. Naik then proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer for his lecture and regretted that more people had not taken advantage of the first-hand information given by Mr. Manilal to the public.

BRITISH SERVICE OFFICERS.

ELIGIBLE FOR RETIREMENT ON SPECIAL TERMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 24.

An Army department communique notifies that only those British service officers whom the Army Council may decide to be surplus to requirements are eligible to be retired on the special terms laid down in the schedule to Army, Order 179 of 1922. The War Office have ruled that these special terms are only applicable to those officers whose names have been included in a special category as surplus to requirements and also that officers whose names have not been included in this category, cannot voluntarily elect to retire under these terms. Official orders defining this category have already been issued by the Army Headquarters to General Officers Commanding in chief commands of districts and independent brigades. Officers selected for retirement under this warrant will be duly informed and their retirement will be notified in London Gazette as and when exigencies of service admit. It will therefore be unnecessary for such officers to forward an application to retire.

RETIREMENT OF 100 OFFICERS APPROVED.

Names are gazetted of one hundred officers of rank of either Captain or Lieutenant whose retirement as surplus army officers has been approved of under Royal Warrant of 25th April 1922.

C-IN-C.'S. MESSAGE TO LADY WILSON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 24.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has sent the following telegram to Lady Wilson, the widow of Field Marshall Sir Henry Wilson:—"His many friends and admirers in the army in India offer you deepest sympathy and condolence in your distress. They are shocked and incensed at so dastardly a crime committed in the capital of the Empire and profoundly deplore the loss of their illustrious and beloved Field Marshal. Rawlinson.

DACOITS ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, June 24.

The police have arrested some of the dacoits who were committing loot and murder in villages. Some more persons who were assisting the dacoits by supplying them arms and in disposing of their looted property have also been arrested.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT N. C. O.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BIJAPUR, June 25.

Mr. Jayarao Deshpande M.A., L.L.B., a prominent Non-cooperator died at Bagalkot after prolonged illness. He leaves behind his aged parents, wife and a large circle of friends and admirers to mourn his untimely loss.

POLICE SEARCH FOR PRESCRIBED PAMPHLET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD, (Sind) June 24.

The Hyderabad (Sind) police, suspecting the copies of the proscribed pamphlet "History of Kirpan" to be with Mr. Dayaram Parsram Mirchandani, a Sikh, searched his house and took away one torn copy of the pamphlet.

A Simla message of June 24th says:—With reference to fundamental rule 2, the Secretary of State is pleased to declare that a Government servant paid from the Civil Estimates who is temporarily transferred to the Service paid from the Army Estimates shall remain subject to the Fundamental Rules. (A. P.)

TWO GUJARATI PATRIOTS.

SJTS DAYALJI DESAI AND MAHADEV DESAI.

CONGRATULATORY MEETING IN BOMBAY.

At the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Sunday afternoon, a meeting of Anavils was held to congratulate Mr. Mahadev Desai and Mr. Dayalji Desai on their imprisonment, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding.

MR. V. J. PATEL.

Mr. Patel congratulated the Anavils on producing two such great men as Mahadev and Dayalji Desai. He was sure that if India could produce one thousand such men they could get Swaraj at once. What Dayalji had done in Surat they will know and they could also imagine what would happen to the country if there were many more such men. Men and more men were required for national work; money would then flow into the coffers of the country.

MR. DAYALJI'S SERVICES TO THE COUNTRY.

Mr. Vidyarthi said Mr. Dayalji's services were well-known to them all. He moved a resolution congratuating Mr. Dayalji on his imprisonment, following that of the Mahatma, and wishing that more men of his stamp were forthcoming for national work. Mr. Vidyarthi said Mr. Dayalji was a quiet, modest, peaceful and non-violent man, but still the Government had asked him to give security and what was that for? It was for his work in the Surat District. He was such a dangerous man that nearly seven or eight thousand men came to the court to pay their respects to him and that too very peacefully. Even in the Police version of the speech delivered by Mr. Dayalji, there was not a single word which could have created disaffection or hatred, and he was sure, if they had cross-examined the prosecution witnesses the case would have fallen to the ground. But they could not do so, for Mr. Dayalji was an N.C.O. The evidence of the witnesses was of such a flimsy character that it would not have stood the test of one cross-question. Mr. Dayalji or his friends were not dismayed by the sentence of imprisonment. Dayalji himself and his mother did not shed a single tear, but the people who had come there did shed tears and the boys which was displayed there for him could not but have melted the heart of even a Government officer.

Mr. Bhagwanji Nimbhai seconded. He said the best thing they could do was to help keep alive the educational institution he had started.

Another gentleman said they could pay their best respects to the men who had been imprisoned by following their example and doing their duty for this country. By their example they had made known throughout the country the name of Anavil community.

MR. H. P. DESAI.

Mr. H. P. Desai said the "Times of India" had written that even in Mr. Gandhi's madness there was method. If they had said that there was method in Government's madness it would have been more appropriate. His relations with Dayaljibhai were intimate and of long standing; he was a student of Dayljibhai for twelve long years. Very few know of the generosity of Dayaljibhai or his kindness to his students. No self-respecting man could ever give sincerity for good behaviour at a mere demand from Government. But what crime had he committed after all? His crime was one and one only and that was his matchless services to his country.

The resolution was then passed.

SRIJUT DAYALJI'S MOTHER CONGRATULATED.

The second resolution congratulating Dayalji's mother—Gangabhen—was moved by Miss Sumitra Dayalji. Dayaljibhais imprisonment had made him famous throughout the whole country and of the mother who had given birth to such a man not ony Gujrath but the whole country should be proud, said the speaker. It was easy to speak in praise of his services, but that was not all what was required. They must try to put his wishes and his precepts into practice. He had shown that the Anavil community was a "live" one and patriotic. By wearing khaddar and spinning they could do their duty to their country. So long as the women were not educated so long could they not do their duty to the country of their birth.

The resolution was passed.

SJT. MAHADEV DESAI CONGRATULATED.

Mr. Chagganlal Makhanji then moved a resolution congratulating Mr. Mahadev Desai on his imprisonment.

This resolution was also passed.

MR. JAMNADAS M. MEHTA.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta speaking on the resolution said:—I rise to join in the congratulations which have been fittingly bestowed on Messrs. Mahadev and Dayalji, two of our worthy Comrades-in-arms on their great sacrifice and steadfast loyalty to the Congress and its chief. Even those who cannot or will not follow in the footsteps of Messrs. Mahadev and Dayalji must admire the courage they displayed in the hour of trial. I have known Mr. Mahadev Desai for close upon ten years now, as a fellow-student, as a fellow-worker and as silent, but a most determined fighter in the cause of the country. To see Mr. Mahadev Desai with his slender form, his guileless face, his sweet smile, his devotion Muhatmaji, and his absolute dedication of himself to a life of service was highly elevating. I am also fairly acquainted with the public career of Mr. Dayalji. Dayaljibhai is made of different stuff. If Mr. Mahadev is a delicate tendril, Dayalji is a mighty oak.

A philosopher has said that each good or evil deed is in itself heaven or hell. If we do the best under the circumstances we have in the words of the philosopher reached the summit of heavenliness in our lives. It can be truly said of our two friends that they did the best the occasion required of them and what more one could wish to be said about oneself?

With the examples of these two worthy sons of Gujarat before us who can say that the cause is failing? Some very amiable people have sedulously attempted to foster a feeling of depression in the public mind, one of the chief among them, being Mr. Srinivas Sastri. The speaker affirmed the view that the movement is on the wane was absolutely wrong. He closed with warm tributes to Dayaljibhai and mahadev Desai.

After a few remarks from the President the meeting terminated.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT

K. S. L. I. (4) BEAT G. I. P. RLY. (0).

Further play in connection with the Howord League Football Tournament was resumed on Saturday when the K. S. L. I. met the G. I. P. Railway team. The K. S. L. I. is known to be a formidable combination and it was a foregone conclusion that they would emerge victors from the pray. The verdict of the day was in their favour—the score being four goals to nil in favvour of the Infantrymen. The K. S. L. I. could have won with a more convincing margin, but for the excellent defence put up by Mawer, the custodian and sawyers the left full back of the G. I. P. Moreover the shooting of the K. S. L. I. forwards was occasionally very erratic and this made them loose some splendid chaces to soore.

The G. I. P. forward line proved an inert body and they, were never very prominent in attack. True they relieved pressure occasionally by pressing in altogether, but the redoubtable sergeants Evans and Oliver were never seriously troubled by these sporadic bouts of attack. When danger threatened one or the other of them cleared so that the Infantry custodian was hardly called upon to save.

Play began punchually at 5-45 p.m. As it was Saturday there was a record crowd. The K. S. L. I. opened operation by making a brilliant dash into G. I. P. half, but Mawer cleared in time and the G. I. P. forwards in their nurt took up the running. This ended innocuously some mid-field play followed but off a scramble in front of the G. I. P. goal Lea passed on to Newman, who scored the first goal for his side with a five ground shot that completely defeated the G. I. P. custodian. After this the G. I. P. put on a spurt but Mitchell their right-winger lost a five chance to score. For the rest of the first half K. S. L. I. kept up an incessant attack and Newman again scored bringing the total up to 2 goals.

In the second half two more goals were scored by the K. S. L. I. without evoking a single response from th eG. I. P. men. For most part of the time play was confired to the G. I. P. half of the field and but for the stout defence put up by Mawer and Sawyers the K. S. L. I. forwards would have scored many goals more. Both the goals in the second half were scored by Milard. The score at close of play was K. S. L. I. 4 goals. G. I. P. Railway Nil.

The teams were:—

Goal—Corpl. Smith; Backs—Sergt. Evans and Sergt. Oliver; Halves—Pte. Tippins. Pte. Mansell and Bdm. Lea, Pte. Newman, Pte. Millard and Pte. Hinson; Forwards—Pte. White, Lc.-Corpl. Kelly.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Goal—Mawer; Backs—Hobday and Sawyers; Halves—Kirkham, Thompson and Anderson; Forwards—Mitchell, Wiliams, Lowther Shinkfield and Jones.

REFEREE MR. SWIFT TO-DAY'S GAME.

Customs Vs. Bombay Gymkhana kickott 5-45 p.m.

GOLF AT SANDWICH.

WALTER MAGEN WINS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 26.

At Sandwich, the British Open Golf Championship on the best stroke aggregate for four rounds was won by an American, Walter Magen in 300. Duncan, after a mighty effort in which he broke the course record, was bracketed second, wwith American Jim Barnesat 301. American Hutchinson, the late holder, was third, with 302, Taylor was sixth, with 304, Mitchell nineteenth with 312, and Kirkwood was twenty-second with 313.

Hagen's display was characterised by supers putting. Starting moderately, he improved rapidly to the crescendo of brilliance. He attracted a huge crowd who, despite disappointment at a foreigner's success, enthusiastically congratulated him. Duncan's golf, however, was a miracle, and his final round of sixty-nine was recognised as the finest performance in the Championship history.

HAGEN WINS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Open Golf Championship has been won by Hagen.

DAVIS CUP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.

In the first round of the Davis Cup, at Scarborough, Anderson and O'Hara Wood beat Washer and Watson of Belgium (6—1, 6—2, 4—6, 7—9, 7—5). The Australians thus qualify to meet Czecho-Slovakia in the second round.

EXCITING PLAY.

Though it was rainy, there was large attendance. The Belgians, after a moderate start, played brilliantly. Washer excelled in volleying while Watson made wonderful recoveries. The play was most exciting during the third and fourth sets but the climax was reached in the fifth set when five all was balled. However, the Australians' slight superiority gained the day.

LATER.

INDIA v. SPAIN.

In the second round of the Davis Cup, India will play Spain at Bristol, from July 13th to 15th. The winners will meet Britain.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.

The following are the Cricket Matches Results:—

Surrey beat the Cambridge University on the first innings.

Sandham, of Survey scored 195, and Hubert Ashton, of the Cambridge University (Captain) made 117 and 59).

Notts beat Middlesex by 98 runs. (Payton of Notts scored 80 and 68).

Lancashire beat Essex by ten wickets. (Hallows of Lancashire made 154.).

Gloucestershire beat Sussex by 137. (Dipper of Gloucester) scored 107 and 103).

Leicester beat Somerset on the first innings. (Coe of Leicester, scored 128).

Northants beat Kent by 154. (Murdin of Northants took 7 wickets for 44 runs in Kent's second innings.

CRICKET FIXTURES.

NEW HINDU C.C.

June 25.—Bombay Gymkhana.
July 2.—Hindu Gymkhana.
July 9.—Bharat Eleven C. Club.
July 16.—Young Zoroastrian C. Club.
July 23.—XVI Stars C. Club.
July 30.—New Imperial C. Club.
Aug. 4.—Medical College Gymkhana.
Aug. 5.—Wilson College Gymkhana.
Aug. 13.—New Maharashtra C. Club.
July 20.—Parsee Gymkhana.
July 27.—Islam Gymkhana.
Sept. 3.—Young Hindu Jolly C. Club.
Sept. 9.—The Imperial C. Club-Malad.
Sept. 10.—Parel Young Jolly C. Club.
Sept. 16.—Sydenham Com. Coll. Gymkhana.
Sept. 24.—Sion Union Cricket Club.
Oct. 1.—Baronet Cricket Club.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS

KILLED BY A TAXI.

DRIVER SENTENCED.

At the Dadar Police Court before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Goulter charged one Pherozeshaw Manekji, a taxi-driver with rash and negligent driving and thereby causing the death of Hindoo girl named Chandribai, aged six years on the 20th of May last near the Tata Mill at Dadar.

Prosecuting Inspector Sabaji Rao conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Philip Godinho, pleader with Mr. DeCruz, pleader defended the accused.

The facts of the case briefly stated, are that the accused was driving his taxi-car from Poibavri and going towards Dadar, when near the Tata Mill, he exceeded the speed of the car and knocked down the deceased. He was all the while driving the car in the middle of the road. It was alleged that the accused did not blow the horn.

The defence of the accused was that there was a row of carts on his left side and the deceased suddenly came running from one of the carts and was thus knocked down. He immediately stopped his car. He was driving the car at a moderate speed. He, therefore, pleaded not guilty.

His Worship convicted the accused on the evidence and sentenced him to a day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 400. He, further, ordered that his license be suspended for a period of one year.

CASE OF WRONGFUL RESTRAINT.

In the third Presidency Magistrate's Court on Tuesday before Mr. Athavle one Govindram Bilasrai charged one Kishan Gopal Rampartap of wrongful restraint, insult, assault, etc. The facts of the case are as follows:—

The complainant, Govindram, is a tenant on the whole second-floor of a house in Cavel Street. The accused in this case was a subtenant of the complainant occupying a room on the same floor of the house. The only way to the room occupied by the sub-tenant is through the kitchen room in possession of the complainant, and, consequently, the complainant had to keep the kitchen room always open. During the absence of the complainant from Bombay in April and May the accused paid rent directly to the owner of the house and obtained rent bills in his own name for two rooms including the kitchen of the complainant. When the complainant returned to Bombay in the beginning of June, and attempted to use his kitchen room as usual he was assaulted and restrained by the accused.

The accused's plea was that he had obtained bill for the two rooms from the owner, and, therefore, was entitled to restrain the complainant.

The Magistrate convicted the accused of wrongful restraint and fined him Rs. 30, or, in default one month's imprisonment.

Mr. R. M. Desai, pleader, appeared for the complainant, and the accused was undefended.

REPORTED THEFT.

Chunilal Kasturji, residing at Superibaug Road has reported to the Police the theft of gold ornaments and currency notes collectively valued at Rs. 1,476 from his room on Thursday last.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

A fireman named Sheikh Hoosein Sherali, employed on board the S.S. "Courland" now lying in the stream was asleep near the hatchway of the steamer on Thursday night last when suddenly he fell into the hold and cried out that he was dead. Other firemen went into the hold and took him up when he was unconscious. He died soon after. His body was removed to the morgue, where an inquest was held. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

RAILWAY YARD FATALITY.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. King, the coroner held an inquest touching the death of one Kaniram Sukha, aged thirty, working as bricklayer who was crossing the Bandra Railway Yard on Thursday last when it started raining. He took shelter under some waggons. Soon after, the waggons were dy-shunted to another siding and the deceased was knocked down and injured. He was found lying between two rails and was brought to Bombay and removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died subsequently.

After the evidence had been recorded, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Official and Personal.

Captain and Mrs. A. K. MacEwan arrived at Government House on 24th instant.

Mr. J. Ghosal and Miss Nye left Government House, on Friday.

Their Excellencies were the Guests of Lieutenant General Sir William and Lady Marshall at Dinner at their Residence, on Friday.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Entertainment and presentation of address to Dr. Chowksey, the Sir Cowasji Jehangir University Convocation Hall, 5 p.m.

The Western India Chemical Works, Ltd., ordinary general meeting, Apollo Street, 3-0 p.m.

The Wadia Woollen Mills Ltd., ordinary general meeting, 25, Waudby Road, 5 p.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY (VICTORIA TERMINUS).

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 30	13 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter & 3rd Poona Express	12 5	14 10
Poona Express	22 45	2 50
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0
Madras Express	20 15	8 30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arrivals.	Departures.
Bombay-Peshawar	14 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	20 45
Fast Passenger	21 30	7 5

TO-DAY'S MEETING.

BUDDHA SOCIETY BOMBAY.

A general meeting of the members of the Buddha Society will be held at Cama Oriental Institute, Hornby Road, above the People's Free Reading Room, to-day (Monday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS

MULSHI SATYAGRAHA.

Under the auspices of the Mulshi Satlyagraha Mandal, Bombay, a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall when Messrs. P. M. Bapat, Dastone and others will speak on Mulshi Satyagraha. Mr. Baptista will preside.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

A monthly meeting of the members of the Union will be held at the Union Rooms on Thursday, next (the 29th instant) at 7-15 p.m. followed by a dinner.

PARSI RAJKEYA SUBHA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha there will be a public lecture at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Saturday next at 6-30 p.m., when Mr. J. K. Mehta of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, will speak on "The International Labour Conference."

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

There will be no meeting of the Board to-morrow (Tuesday).

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An adjourned meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held on Tuesday next (the 27th instant), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort.

"SHRI MAHATMA SERVICE LEAGUE."

Arrangements were made to convene the meeting in connection with "Shri Mahatma Service League" under the Presidentship of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation in the "Vanita Vishram Hall," with a view to introduce the scheme of "charkha spinning" in all the Municipal schools, through him duly supported by Dr. M. B. Velkar in the next Corporation meeting. But, the services of Mr. Mehta not being available, the meeting has been postponed till Sunday next, (2nd July) and will be convened in the "Vanita Vishram Hall" at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY POSTMEN'S UNION.

The Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs has been pleased to accord official recognition to the Bombay Presidency Postmen's Union.

CURRIMBHOY AND MAHAMADBHOY MILLS' WORKS COMMITTEE.

A general meeting of the members of the above Mills' Works Committee was held on the 23rd instant in the godown of the mills. Mr. G. B. Green, the Manager of the Mills, presiding. Almost all the representatives and the workers of the institute were present. Dr. (Mrs.) Barnes from the Labour office also was present to watch the proceedings of the meeting.

The committee transacted the business as follows:—The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. After this the Secretary of the Works-Committee explained the aims and objects of the Works-Committee by citing the beneficial results achieved by means of the Works-Committee. At this stage the President invited new proposals from the representatives of different departments. These new proposals were brought forward before the Committee which were duly considered by the Committee itself. Suggestions put before the Committee were that women workers do not get passes for short leave, workers do not return bottles supplied free with the medicine and also that they do not take full advantage of the several schemes started for their welfare and so on.

URGING FOR REFRENCHMENT.

The Chairman of the Delhi Hindustani Mercantile Association, Delhi, sends the following resolution passed by the Association:—

"Resolved that this Assiciation reviews with satisfaction H.E. the Viceroy's reply to the deputation of all the Commercial bodies on the question of retrenchment, put in view of the harmful effect on the trade of the country on account of top-heavy expences and consequent top-heavy taxes; urges upon the Government the necessity of heavy reduction, both in the Civil and Military expenditure, at the earliest possible moment."

SPRUE & CHRONIC DYSENTERY

Permanently successful cures of the most hopeless cases by our combined Drug and Diet treatment entirely original, and based upon rational and scientific principles still undreamt of in Allopathy. Consulation FREE by experts on SUNDAYS and MONDAYS only; also by Correspondence.

THE INDIAN CHAMBER OF MEDICINES

Opp. Bhuleshwar Tank BOMBAY.
Tele. Address "LOKAVAIDYA."

NEW ERA INSURANCE CO. LIMITED

The Board of Directorate consists of able professional men. The rates of premium well within easy reach of all classes of people. Policy contract contains no vexatious terms and conditions. Portion against accident and permanent sickness. Every leading phase of Life Insurance to be found with the Company. For particulars apply to:—

Messrs. D. G. Vin & CO.,
Managing Agents,
Examiner Press New Building,
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS WANTED.

MEHTA & CO.

GOVT SURPLUS STORES.

AUCTION SALE

OF

READY MADE CLOTHINGS
PIECE GOODS, etc,

AT

THE PAREL DEPOT (Sir Shapurji Bharucha Mills at Chinchpokli)

On MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 26th and 27th June, 1922, at 10 a.m. (S.T.) DAILY

By order of
The CONTROLLER (Sales)

For detailed list apply to:—
MEHTA & COY.
58, Meadows, Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

DIXON'S ENGINEERING WORK

(H. I. DIXON & CO., LTD.)
Mazagon Road, BOMBAY.
Established 1836. On Government List.
CONSTRUCTION AND GENERAL ENGINEERS.
Iron and Brass Founders, Coppersmiths. Plumbers.
SHIP REPAIRERS.
STORE SUPPLIERS.
Special attention given to enquiries from Bombay and the Mofussil for every description of Stores, Plant Machinery Hardware, etc.
JAMES MACKINTOSH & CO.
Secretaries and Treasurers.
17-18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
Office Tel. 795. Works Tel 2154.
Telegrams: "NOXID."

AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
with the
BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Offers an absolutely safe investment and asure means of securing sufficient provision for old age or for one's family in the event of early death.

For particulars, please apply to the MANAGER, 67, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

SAFES AND LOCKS

During the last Disastrous fire in the Mulji Jetha Market. Only India Safe Manufacturing Co.'s Safes remained intact.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo, Ltd. (Simla) Messrs. S. Gahagan and Co., Messrs. Khatao Makanji and Co., Nasarwanji P. Karani Esqr., (Partner of Messrs. Batliwala and Karani, Share and Stock Brokers.).

Soliciting inquiries and orders.

INDIAN SAFE MANUFACTURING CO.

Show Room: 290, Shaik Memon Street near Mulji Jetha Market.
Factory:—Jacob's Circle, Clerk Road near Simplex Mills,
BOMBAY.

GODREJ SAFES.

¶ 7 large Safes supplied to Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co. after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their premises

¶ 272 Safes supplied for Savings Bank India and Burma after a Severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta in the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, in the July 1912.

¶ 250 Burglar Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government to replace other Makers' safe that had been burgled

Makers to H. M.'s Mint and a number of European and Indian Banks.

GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO.

Near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

JUST OUT! JUST OUT!!

THE HISTORIC TRIAL OF MAHATMA GANDHI

With a Foreword by
B. BHAGWAN DASS.

CONTENTS:—(1) Complete proceedings of the Trial, (2) Messages and Letters of Mahatma Gandhi from Jail, (3) Opinions in India and Abroad, (4) Indian and Foreign Press Comments, (5) Appreciations by the Right Hon. Mr. Srineva Sastri and from others, (6) Public Bodies Opinions. The Book opens with a Photograph of Mahatma Gandhi.

PAGES ABOUT 300 SIZE 8 VO.
PRICE RS. 2 (TWO ONLY.)

Other publications:—

SPEECHES OF LOK. B. G. TILAK.

In this book which is the first of its kind, is given an exhaustive collection of all the Soul Stirring Speeches of this SWARAJ movement which he declares to be our "Birth Right," with a Photograph pages 200 price Re. 1.

SRI AUROBINDO GHOSH ON NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Pages 24 with Photograph price As. four only

NATIONAL BOOK DEPOT
FYZABAD.
C13304

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

POST-GRADUATE COURSE.

Commences on 19th June, 1922 in the College Clinics will be given at 4-45 p.m. each day by

(1) Dr. S. K. Vaidya, M.R.C.S. (Eng.) D. P. H. (camb.) D. T. M. and H. (camb.), L. M. and S. (Bom.), Pathology and Bacteriology—on Monday.
(2) Dr. S. R. Shirgaonkar, M. D. (Lond.) Medicine—on Thursday.
(3) Dr. A. S. Erulkar, M. D. (Lond.) Medicine—on Wednesday.
(4) Dr. G. V. Deshmuk H. M. D. (Lond.) (Lond.) Medicine—on Tuesday.
(5) Dr. R. H. Bhadkamkar, M. A. M. D. (Bom.) Medicine and Therapentics—on Friday.

Practitioners and Senior Students admitted.

For particulars apply to:—
Dr. D. D. Sathaye Superintendent, National Medical College, 2nd Victoria Cross Lane, Mazagaon, Bombay.

MULSHI SATYAGRAHA

A PUBLIC MEETING

FOR

STUDENTS SPECIALLY

ON

27th TUESDAY at 6-30 p.m.

BARRISTER BAPTISTA
To Preside

Messers. P. M. Bapat, Dastane and other leaders to speak.

PLACE:

MARVADI VIDYALAYA HALL.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, June 26, 1922.

CONSEQUENCES OF EVIL.

The assassination of Sir Henry Wilson has possibly added another to the long list of crimes whose consequences are very different indeed to those the insane perpetrators thereof imagined. The general horror, expressed in Britain and Ireland and throughout Europe, seems to be but the prelude to such a revulsion of feeling against Ireland as will infallibly prolong that country's agony. This was doubtless not the end the murderers had in view. Their aim was doubtless intimidation. They sought to strike terror into the hearts of Englishmen—terror inspired by the realization that enemies of Irish freedom were marked down for death wherever they might be. It was an evil motive—however much we may admit the truth of De Valera's argument that the crime was bred of the "attitude of mind the campaign of outrage and aggression begets." De Valera contends that the crime is the fruit of crimes by the Ulsterites—he hints that the murderers sought to effect a "reprisal." In brief, he tacitly and in some measure apologises for the murder, and attempts to excuse it if only by means of tracing its provocation. De Valera would be wise to consider the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi since otherwise his words tend only to lengthen the endless chain of crime that began when Cromwell "subdued" Ireland, and even before that. Though De Valera speaks only in the terms the war made familiar, he speaks in terms which we in India know to be barbaric and evil. The Western mind may see logic in this kind of argument. The Indian mind of to-day, thanks to Mahatma Gandhi, has begun to see in it only pitiable savagery.

The wisdom of returning evil for evil with compound interest was a popular conception during the Great War. England and the British Empire subscribed to it almost *en masse*. Whether evil actions bred of this belief have left a surge of hatred in the hearts of the Germans which will find expression in still greater evil only time will show. Suffice it for the moment to declare that he who goes ever so short a distance with De Valera in tacitly excusing the crime because of the dire provocations that induced it, must needs uphold the wisdom and culture that animates a blood feud on the Afghan border. He must needs be as great a barbarian and a savage as any head hunter—though he be clothed in something he may call Western culture. If De Valera were logical and consistent he would not trace the crime to the outrages on Catholics by Protestants in Belfast. He would go back further. He would follow the red record of crime and counter-crime back through centuries to the brain of the Englishmen who first conceived the idea of subduing Ireland. He would also admit, that if the murder of Sir Henry Wilson is excusable in any degree by the plea of provocation, then also must certain reprisals on Irish Nationalists—reprisals yet to come—be condoned in the same way.

There can be only one alternative to an endless sequence of wrong-doing where Ireland is concerned. That is for either England (including Ulster) or Ireland definitely to rise superior to the incentive of provocation. If Ireland is to do this, De Valera and the other leaders must model the future conduct of the Irish struggle for freedom upon the teaching of Mahatma Gandhi. It is now the turn of England (and Ulster) to strike. If only they reject the impulse that to-day clearly moves them and refuse to allow the murder of Sir Henry Wilson to prejudice their action and thought in any degree, the chain of evil will be broken. If, not only in spite of, but *because of*, the murder of Sir Henry Wilson, England is strong enough to determine to do justice to Ireland—to give Ireland the freedom that is her right—she will have proved herself superior. In India, it has long been left open to the Bureaucracy to put themselves in the right. When Indians murdered Englishmen, the bureaucracy might then have risen to great heights by refusing to respond to the impulse for revenge. The opportunity has now passed for the bureaucracy. Mahatma Gandhi has decreed that Nationalist India shall put herself beyond all shadow of doubt in the right in the struggle for freedom. India has made the first move in breaking the chain of evil and the consequences of evil. It still remains open to the Bureaucracy to attempt to emulate India. If they cannot set India an example, they can at least follow India's example. Eventually of course, they will, for *Swaraj* means nothing less than that the bureaucracy should range itself on the side of right and freedom. But to-day, they persist in attempting to forge new links to start new chains of evil. Every incident of repression is such an attempt, and for so long as India rises superior to provocation that is, after all, a petty thing, so long must the bureaucracy's attempts fail. To-day India is more hopeful than she ever was. For Mahatma Gandhi is in jail and India still remains non-violent.

AFTERMATH OF MALEGAON RIOT.

Apparently the Government of Bombay do not yet wish to drop the curtain of complete oblivion on the tragic happenings last year at Malegaon. After the exemplary manner in which persons tried in connection with the riot that took place at Malegaon in the Nasik District on the 25th, April 1921, have been punished, we had expected that the authorities concerned would so conduct themselves as not to give rise in the public mind to any suspicion of a vindictive spirit. Unfortunately, however, the authorities in their after-dealings with the citizens of Malegaon, followed a policy that has given rise to considerable dissatisfaction, and it is believed that if the present policy is persisted in most of the citizens of that unfortunate town will be faced with ruin and obliged to emigrate in order to escape the heavy hand of the official reaper, leaving behind them their dearly-cherished possessions and associations. How hard this will be for a thoroughly home-bred Indian, only Indians can realise. Whatever the motive inspiring the Government of Bombay in sanctioning this policy, the local authorities seem to be out for teaching a lesson to the people of Malegaon, innocent and guilty alike. Their action in assessing the citizens to punitive taxes on an arbitrary scale and far in excess of actual needs, suggests to dispassionate observers that they are endeavouring to visit on the unfortunate people a kind of retributive justice, hardly known to any civilised community. We admit that under the existing law the authorities have reserved to them a right of levying punitive taxes to defray the expenses of additional police in disturbed areas and to cover the amount of damage done, but equity demands that such taxes should be levied only from such portions of the community as have actually contributed to bring about the disturbance. Others should, in all fairness, be exempt from such levy.

In order to understand clearly the situation created at Malegaon, it is necessary to recall the fact that about two months after the riot, the Government of Bombay issued a notification—dated 1st July 1921—declaring that the conduct of the inhabitants of Malegaon rendered it "expedient to employ additional police in the said town *for a period of one year*", and sanctioning the employment of additional police costing about Rs. 46,175 for one year. It was also then directed that the cost "shall be defrayed wholly by a tax imposed on the male adult Mahomedan inhabitants" and "such other inhabitants as may be hereafter notified (conveniently vague terms) and by a rate assessed on their property." In a subsequent notification, dated 11th July, 1921, it was directed that the cost of the additional police

"shall be assessed and recovered as hereinbelow set forth:

Class I.—Payers of income tax.—Each person to pay an amount equal to the amount payable by him as income tax for the year 1920-21.

Class II.—All others to pay in equal share the balance of the charges after deduction of the amounts recoverable from persons in class I.

Provided that if any person in this class is the owner of more than one hand loom he shall pay an extra share for every loom owned by him in excess of one."

In the meantime, the local authorities proceeded with an entirely onesided enquiry as to the extent of the damage caused to person and property during the riot and assessed the compensation, as is now apparent from the latest notification of the Government, at Rs. 5,04,564, of which the bulk—4 lakhs, we are told—was to go to Mr. (now Rao Bahadur) Laxman Sitaram Pophale. Such avowedly staunch supporters of officialdom as Amirseth, Gafurseth and Bakridi Sirdar, do not seem to have been forgotten in the matter of compensation, and the whole lot of them were allowed the major portion of the balance. Now, no one would grudge the real sufferers a just and equitable award, adjudged after an impartial judicial enquiry. But the authorities did things in their own inimitable way, and compensation to the tune of Rs. 5,05,000, as stated above, was sanctioned. The majority of the people on whom was thrust the responsibility for finding the money, were, so far as we are informed, given no chance of challenging the complacent estimates of damage alleged by the sufferers, real as well as fictitious. It is important to note that neither of the Government notifications provided for the taxation of any class of people to make good the amount of compensation. On 16th August 1921, the Commissioner, C. D.—the ubiquitous. Mr. Pratt, we believe—issued a notification in connection with this matter, and evidently the people had no distinct idea of their plight until they received a notice in Marathi on 10th March 1922 from the Mamlatdar of Malegaon. The following is a literal translation of the same:

"Riot took place at Malegaon on 25th April 1921. Notification No. P. O. I. 3/121 dated 16th August 1921 was issued by the Commissioner, C. D. to make good damages to those persons who suffered in that riot. In accordance with that Notification, it is decided to recover from you yearly for three years three times the amount of Income Tax assessed on you for year 1920-21. In this year, amount of Rs. is assessed to be recovered from you for the year 1921-22. You must therefore pay the said amount in the office of the Mamlatdar of Malegaon within 30 days from receipt of this notice. If you make default therein the said amount will be recovered from you under the Land Revenue Code. Be this known."

A second notice was issued on 21st April, 1922 by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Malegaon Circle", of which the following is a translation:

"All people of the town of Malegaon are informed that the funds are to be raised to defray cost of additional Police and to pay damages sustained by riots of 25th and 26th April 1921 at Malegaon. The shopkeepers who sell yarn to Momins or purchase Saris from them at Malegaon are to be considered as Agents for recovery of these amounts. From every such shopkeeper purchasing Saris and selling yarn annual recovery is to be made for three years for the Momins at the rate of six annas per Sari purchased and of Rs. 5 per bale of yarn sold. Before such recovery will be made we shall give notice to respective shopkeepers and make enquiries on appointed dates. This inquiry will begin soon. Be this known."

The tale does not end here. Four days later, another "notice" emanated from the same authority and we again take the liberty of quoting that illuminating document, whose beauty suffers considerably in translation:

"From The Sub-Divisional Magistrate Prant Malegaon. Government found it necessary to place additional Police on account of Riots of 25th and 26th April 1921. It is also resolved to make good damages to those who suffered in the said riots. Both these amounts are to be recovered. It is decided to recover from the shopkeepers who are purchasers of Saris and Vendors of yarn annually for three years the amount that may be assessed from the average amounts of Purchases and sales at the rate six annas per Sari and at Rs. 5 per bale of yarn. Therefore you are hereby informed that it is understood that in your shop there is on the average an annual purchase of Sari to the extent of Rs. and annual sale of yarn to the extent of Rs. Therefore it is considered proper to recover from you not less than Rs. per year. If you have to show reason to the contrary you have to do the same by being present at noon on 16-5 1922 in the Government bungalow in Malegaon Camp. If you fail in so being present you will be understood to have to show no cause and decision will be arrived at from what information will be gathered. Thereafter no complaint will be heard from you. Be this known."

On the same date—25th April 1922,—the non-Muslim shopkeepers filed written statements before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, questioning the legality of the whole proceeding and denying liability to pay the tax, and pointing out that the notices had been served on them, on information "spitefully" given against them in their absence and that the effect of the contemplated action of the authorities would be inevitably to compel them to give up their profession and place a premium on the business of "those shopkeepers to whom no notices are issued." Presumably, as a result of their protest, a notification was issued on 20th May 1922 by the District Magistrate, Nasik, to the following effect:

"All people of Malegaon are informed that:—It is decided to raise the amount required to pay damages caused and to defray cost of additional police necessitated by the riots of 25th and 26th April 1921 at Malegaon by imposing a tax on each bale of yarn to be sold and on each Sari to be purchased in Malegaon. And till the time Government Notifications in respect of imposition of these taxes are published all people concerned are informed by the District Magistrate, Nasik that the amounts to be recovered during the first year will be recovered in three instalments instead of one as decided before and the said amount will be received at the rate of Rs. 5 per bale of yarn sold and at annas 3 per Sari instead of annas 6 as before.

The amounts of a subsequent two years will be recovered in the respective years in such instalments and at such rates as will be decided hereafter.

Every person concerned will be informed by Notice of the amount to be payable and the dates of payments of instalments in accordance with the result of inquiry held by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate as regards estimated transactions of one year of merchants dealing in yarn and saris."

Before we proceed further, we may observe that sometime after the issue of the notification of 11th July 1921, the work of assessing and collecting the tax in connection with the punitive police, was put into the hands of the Malegaon Municipality, and when it took steps to recover the tax, parties concerned objected to the procedure adopted and, after some controversy, the Municipality washed its hands of the business, nobody knows whether of its own accord or under instructions from Government. On 29th April 1922, all the yarn and sari merchants of Malegaon—Hindus and Muslims—wore assembled at the Kacheri and after they had been made to sit for two hours "in the fashion in which offenders are taken to and detained at the police chavdi", notices were served on all of them, including the Muslim income-tax payers who had already paid three times the amount of their income-tax. When these unjust notices were served on the merchants the Sari merchants suspended their business and the weavers found themselves in great difficulty. "Within a couple of days prices of Saris fell down to 50 per cent, but no purchasers were forthcoming even at this price. The local Magistrate called the merchants together and induced them to resume business with the assurance that the notices were not *pucca*. When subsequently a deputation of the merchants waited on the Sub-Divisional Magistrate they were peremptorily told that they would have to pay the tax, aye or nay. As a result of it, the Merchants again suspended their business. About this time, it is alleged, influences were brought to bear on the Muslim dealers in Saris and they were prevailed upon to resume their business on false assurances by certain police agents of officialdom. The attempt succeeded and the Muslim dealers, who had already been hard hit in diverse ways and were quite willing to escape further trouble agreed to do the bidding of the authorities. But the Momin weavers who had now been reduced to dire distress, began to leave Malegaon and quite a large number of them seem to have already left the place in utter despair. Even the Hindu merchants who have been wrongly and arbitrarily assessed have now no alternative but to give up their business at Malegaon. When the weavers have gone and the merchants gone, we wonder what the authorities expect to recover from Malegaon, though the result of their action must clearly be to ruin a flourishing industry and paralyse the trade in Saris and yarn. The reaction is bound to be extremely hard on the town and result in its total impoverishment. We hope it is not the considered policy of the Government that such a result should follow.

Notes of the Day

The Mahatma and Bolshevism.

At a time when there is so much talk—however mendacious it may be—of Bolshevik propaganda in India, and of millions of Bolshevik gold roubles having passed into the hands of "Gandhi's adherents," it will not be out of place to recall a passage from a letter which that great soul addressed to the chairman of a public meeting held in Madras towards the end of March 1919—just after he had actually launched his Satyagraha Campaign against the Rowlatt Act. He wrote:—

"Some friends have argued: 'Your Satyagraha movement only accentuates the fear we have of the onrush of Bolshevism.' The fact, however, is that if anything can possibly prevent this calamity descending upon our country, it is Satyagraha. Bolshevism is the necessary result of modern materialistic civilization. Its insensate worship of matter has given rise to a school which has been brought up to look upon material advancement as the goal, and which has lost all touch with the finer things of life. Self-indulgence is the Bolshevik creed, self-restraint is the Satyagraha creed. If I can but induce the nation to accept Satyagraha, if only as a predominant factor in life, whether social or political, we need have no fear of the Bolshevik propaganda. In asking the nation to accept Satyagraha, I am asking for the introduction in reality of nothing new. I have coined a new word for an ancient law that has hitherto mainly governed our lives, and I do prophesy that if we disobey the law of the final supremacy of the spirit over matter, of truth and love over brute forces, in a few year's time we shall have Bolshevism rampant in this India which was once so holy."

Those directors of Continental lie-bureaux who are engaged in propagating the fiction about the rain of Bolshevik gold in India, are pitifully ignorant of the fact that the teachings of the Mahatma, which India has so well imbibed, constitute the strongest bulwark against any Bolshevik flood that may threaten this country.

A Contrast.

A correspondent, Mr. H. Hesain, writes from Cawnpore:—

"Over the reported massacre of the Greeks by the Kemalists, the humanity of the British Government has been stirred to its depths. It is going to lead a tribunal of enquiry. One should not belong in scenting the real purpose of such a mission, coming so soon as it does after the refusal of the Turks to consider the Armistice proposals. The determination of the British Government to, by itself, carry on the Enquiry on the spot even if the Allies do not care to join the mission, the protest of the Kemalist Government that the mission is only a ruse to spy on its military position, the pro-Greek character of the present British Cabinet as revealed by one of its own members, tell their own tale. That, however is not the point here. That there has been repression after the Moplah "rebellion" is undoubted. That harrowing tales of crime against the Moplah and his property are slowly filtering through will not be denied. That, in order to help the Moplah in his terrible plight, the Jamiat-ul-Ulama-i-Hind should think of sending a Mission of Enquiry and relief will not be considered anything extraordinary. But that the British Government with all its boast of fair play should not allow the mission headed by Maulana Azad Subhani to proceed to the afflicted area, is nothing if not an attempt to screen from public knowledge those deeds that have been committed in that unhappy land. Compare the action of a Government persisting in its demand to send a "peaceful" mission at the time of war into a foreign land, in the teeth of protest from the Government of that land and against all international usage and courtesy, with its action in refusing to allow its own subjects to be visited by other subjects in the same land in its own dominions under its own superintendence for the admitted purpose of relief against bare starvation. The moral is obvious.

MURDER OF DR. RATHENAU.

SHOT DEAD ON AN UNFREQUENTED SPOT.

ASSASSINS NOT DETECTED.

SENSATIONS IN REICHSTAG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 24.

Recd. 11 p.m., June 24.

Dr. Rathenau has been assassinated.

LATER.

Berlin.—The Foreign Minister, Dr. Rathenau, was shot dead this morning on leaving his house.

ASSASSINS ESCAPE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 24.

Berlin.—Dr. Rathenau was motoring to the Foreign Office when revolver shots were fired by two persons slowly motoring ahead. He was killed on the spot and the assassins cleared off at full speed and escaped.

MONARCHIST COUP D'ETAT IMMINENT?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 24.

Berlin.—A lady accompanied Dr. Rathenau when he left his house. Five minutes later the car returned with his corpse. The assassins, who escaped, fired six shots and threw a bomb. One bullet passed through Dr. Rathenau's mouth. The scene of the crime is an unfrequented spot at the corner of Koenigsplat and Erdenerstrasse. The police, in motor-cars and on bicycles, are scouring Berlin in pursuit.

The assassination is undoubtedly political, and emphasises the seriousness of the warning as to imminence of a monarchast *coup d'etat*.

CABINET MEETING.

MEASURES TO PROTECT REPUBLIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 24.

Berlin.—The Cabinet met immediately, and is considering measures to protect the republic.

At a meeting of the Prussian Diet, this afternoon, Socialist Mayer, in a speech, said: "Herr Helfferich, Von Der Tann, Herr Schlosser, Herr Reichert and Von Reichenberger arrived in Berlin yesterday. Herr Rathenau was assassinated to-day. This a counter-revolution."

This was greeted from the extreme Left with: "Out with the murderers."

STORMY SCENES IN REICHSTAG BUILDINGS.

NATIONALIST LEADER ACCUSED OF BEING ASSASSIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 24.

Berlin.—The news of the assassination of Dr. Rathenau, who in business life is manager of the Allgemeine Electrizitaets Gesellschaft, led to stormy scenes in the Reichstag buildings. Socialists, at a committee meeting, jumped up and accused the Nationalist leader, Herr Helfferich, of being an assassin, and threatened to pounce on him.

Herr Helfferich made a hasty exit. The outburst was due to Herr Helfferich yesterday vitriolically criticising the Government's Reparation policy, and, particularly, Dr. Rathenau.

The murder evoked excited recriminations in the Reichstag Lobby between Deputies.

SCENES IN REICHSTAG.

DEPUTIES SET ON MEMBER OF PEOPLE'S PARTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 24.

Berlin.—Extraordinary scenes occurred in the Reichstag after Dr. Rathenau's murder. The Radical Deputies set on General Von Schoih, a member of the People's Party, who had to be removed from the House Later, Socialist Unserjeitner, entered the Chamber with a wreath tied with Monarchist colours saying: "A present for Helfferich", whereupon several persons seized the youth who was carrying the wreath, hurried him downstairs and handed him over to the police.

According to the "Vorwaerts", the notorious Escherich arrived in Berkin four hours previous to the murder and stayed at a well-known hotel. Enquiries after the murder showed he had departed for an unknown destination.

MIDSUMMER'S DAY FESTIVITIES.

Pan-German festivities are taking place all over the country on the occasion of Midsummer's Day. Wearing war medals, and accompanied by brass bands, the Reichswehr troops are parading the streets of Potsdam where General Von Hindenburg has arrived to participate in the celebrations.

DEFENCE OF FATHERLAND.

DR. WIRTH'S APPEAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 24.

Berlin.—The Entire Cabinet was present in the Reichstag this afternoon. On entering, Herr Helfferich was assailed with furious cries of "Murder!" Communists and Socialists advanced towards Conservative benches and shouted. "Out with the Murderer!" Dr. Wirth, endeavouring to quieten the pandemonium, was greeted with cries of "You will be the next!" Herr Loeve, President, eventually restored order. Dr. Wirth passionately declared that the murderers were supported by an organisation of murderers. He paid tribute to Herr Rathenau's work at Genoa, and declared that the work of strengthening the Republic would not be suspended by his death. A criminal agitation was being carried on from Koenigsders to Constance. Matters could not go on as they had done hitherto, and he called upon all who had the interests of freedom at heart to rally to the defence of the Fatherland. (Tremendous applause, and cries from the left of "long live the Republic!" greeted the conclusion of his speech.).

The Socialist, Herr Dittman stated that his party was reliably informed that Herr Rathenau's murder was to be the signal for Monarchist and militarist elements to rise against the Republic, and he begged the House to take heed.

"STATE OF EMERGENCY" DECLARED.

REWARD OFFERED FOR CAPTURE OF MURDERERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.

Berlin.—The left parties of the Reichstag are holding a pro-Republican mass demonstration to-day. Government has offered a reward of 300,000 marks for the capture of the murderers and has forbidden regimental pan-German Mid-Summer Day celebrations. President Ebert has proclaimed a state of emergency and the establishment of special courts to try political offenders throughout Germany.

FIRST VICTIM OF INTERNAL CONVULSIONS.

MURDERERS BELONG TO SECRET SOCIETIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 25.

Dr. Rathenau is regarded as having been the victim of the beginning of internal convulsions in Germany, where there has been growth of Monarchist intrigues, and reports of the great revolutionary movement against the Republic are widely current.

It is believed that the murderers of Dr. Rathenau belong to one of the numerous secret political societies composed of ex-officers.

Dr. Rathenau's political position was weakened since the Treaty of Rapallo with the Bolsheviks, whist his view that Germany should make real effort to fulfil the Treaty of Versailles had incurred bitter criticism from the more Chauvinistic sections of opinion.

Chancellor, Dr. Wirth, will find it almost impossible to replace Dr. Rathenau, whose assassination may bring about the fall of the present storm-tossed administration. It will almost certainly retard the settling down of Europe.

MR. SASTRI'S SUCCESS

ONE SOURCE OF IRRITATION REMOVED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.

Brisbane.—The Executive Council has approved the regulation exempting the Indians from the operation of the Banana Industry Preservation Act. This removes one source of irritation mentioned by Mr. Sastri.

SHELL TRANSPORT CO.'S REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 25.

The Shell Transport and Trading Company has issued its report for the year ending December 31st. The Report shews:—

Total income, 5,627,000 sterling. (This is decrease of 2,042,000).

Expenses, 139,000 sterling. (This is increase of 98,000).

Total available, 7,495,000. (This is decrease of 1,375,000).

Dividends, 5,425,000. (These have decreased by 1,437,000).

Forward, 2,070.000. (This is increase of 83,000).

The Directors assure the shareholders of continued prosperity of business. They consider that the reduction of the dividend, which was twenty-seven and a half for the year, as declared on 3rd June, compared with thirty-five last year, was made in the interest of that prosperity. The Company's financial position was as strong as ever.

IRISH OUTRAGES.

"CYNICAL IMPERIALISM" AT THE ROOT.

DE VALERA'S INDICTMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 24.

Mr. De Valera has issued a statement in the course of which he says the killing of any human being is an awful act, but it is as awful when the victim is an humble worker or an unknown peasant as when placed in the steps of the mighty, and known in every corner of the earth. He did not know who the shooters of Sir H. Wilson were or why they shot him but we knew the attitude of the mind which a campaign of outrage and aggression begets. He knew life had been made a hell for the nationalist minority in Belfast and its neighbourhood during the past couple of years when women were outraged, men and women were murdered, and whole families wiped out. He shared the belief that cynical imperialism was responsible for the outrages and could imagine the relatives taking law into their own hands. He did not, approve, but he did not pretend to misunderstand. It was idle to look for peace except on the foundation of justice, a regard for which would set Ireland and England heading in a parallel course of friendliness and co-operation. But the so-called political expediency and threats of war had resulted in the present position. Disputes could be settled within a week and it was only necessary that statesmen should have a will to be fearlessly just to secure peace and end all these horrors.

THREE CASUALTIES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.

There were three deaths as the result of a shooting in Belfast, to-day. A merchant was killed at Kilygarnon, County Abtrim.

CROWN FORCES AMBUSHED.

4 IRREGULARS KILLED: 3 WOUNDED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 24.

A lorry of special police and three cars of soldiers of the East Yorkshire Regiment from Ballymena were ambushed, last night, in the main street of the tourist resort, Cushendall, County Antrim, by a large force of the I.R.A. Irregulars, posted on the neighbouring high ground. The Crown forces descended from their vehicles, deployed, and taking cover, attacked and pursued the ambushing party. A long running fight ensued and four of the Irregulars were killed and three wounded. There were no casualties among the Crown forces.

A gasworker in Londonderry was shot dead whilst asleep in bed, last night.

IRISH ELECTIONS.

COLLINS AND BRADLEY RETURNED FOR CORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.

Messrs. Collins and Bradley have been elected for Cork.

ILLINOIS COAL MINERS' STRIKE.

STRIKE-BREAKERS SHOT DOWN IN COLD BLOOD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.

The strike of bituminous coal miners, which broke out in Illinois, a couple of months ago has led to a severe fighting between five thousand miners and a number of strike-breakers.

A score of strike-breakers were killed. They were shot down in cold blood, and after surrendering they were beaten to death and hanged on trees.

The authorities have now got the situation under control.

LENIN'S SERIOUS ILLNESS,

REPORT CONFIRMED,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 24.

Brussels.—M. Vlnderveide has returned from Moscow and he confirmed the report that Lenin was most seriously ill.

BRITISH DYE INDUSTRY.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH GOVT. AND COLOUR USERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the British Dyestuffs Corporation, Sir William Alexander stated that negotiations were proceeding with Government and colour users, which might have an important bearing on the future of the dye industry. Informal discussions had been held between representatives of German dye industry and the Corporation with a view to a satisfactory working arrangement, which would leave inviolate the principle on which the Corporation was founded. But, hitherto, the Germans had not been prepared to accept the fundamental principle laid down as the basis of the negotiations.

PT. MOTILAL AT GORAKHPORE.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S PROHIBITION ORDER.

POLICE PREPARATIONS FOR USING FORCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

GORAKHPORE, June 24.

Pandit Motilal Nehru received a rousing reception at Gorakhpur station. There was an enormous crowd, containing about twelve thousand people. All the available space inside and outside the station was packed with all classes people. As soon as the train stopped the city the kotwal handed Panditji a notice under section 144 ordering him to abstain from making any speeches in Gorakhpur District for a period of two months on the ground that in the opinion of the District Magistrate, the Panditji's speeches were likely to endanger public tranquility. In endorsing receipt of the copy of the notice Panditji wrote:—"I regard the order as wholly illegal and vexatious and not issued under a bonafide belief in or apprehension of danger to public tranquility. I am not aware what arrangements have been made for my speaking at public meetings in the town and reserve myself full freedom of speech in Gorakhpur."

Soon after the service of this notice, whilst Panditji was enquiring whether any meeting had been arranged the Kotwal handed him another notice ordering the public of Gorakhpur city not to give any address and attend any public meeting within the radius of six miles for one week. Panditji then drove to the Congress office in a car through a dense, cheering crowd. While he was conferring with principal Congress workers, information was brought that entrance to the enclosure where a meeting was to be held, was guarded by a large number of police enclosing thirty armed constables and a number of sawars and sub-inspectors. The District Magistrate's personal assistant himself, a first class Magistrate, was also present. Panditji told the workers that it was obviously intended to disperse the meeting by force, even by resort to firing, for which purpose the first class Magistrate was specially deputed. He pointed out that though the notices were quite illegal and unjustifiable, they would probably be followed by the meeting being declared an unlawful assembly and that the police would be let loose on the unoffending audience. Being unwilling to leave behind sad memories of his visit, Panditji agreed with the general feeling not to hold the meeting and deputed Mr. Bishambharnath Bajpai to go to the place of meeting and announce the decision to the persons assembled. Mr. Bajpai forced about two thousands people assembled at the entrance, barred by armed and ordinary police, and made the announcement in a short speech, after which the crowd peacefully dispersed. Meanwhile Panditji dictated a manifesto, explaining the circumstances, to be distributed in the city.

The District Conference with Congress workers resumed this morning various matters awaiting Panditji's decision were satisfactorily settled. Panditji then drove through the principal streets of the new and the old city stopping at various places, addressing knots of people exhorting them to take lesson from the Chauri Chaura incident, maintain strict non-violence, join the Congress in large numbers, discard foreign cloth and adopt Khaddar, and generally conform to the Congress constructive programme. Another meeting of workers was held in the afternoon, after which the Panditji left for Gonda distributing manifestos with his own hands on the way to the station.

MARINE INSURANCES.

CIRCUMSTANCES WHERE THEY ARE NOT OPERATIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 25.

Marine underwriters are most interested in two shipping judgments pronounced by the King's Bench in the cases of scuttled Greek steamers, under which it has been decided that, though a fraudulent owner has no claim, because ordinary Lloyd's policy does not cover the risk of scuttling, yet, if the ship be mortgaged, innocent mortgagors can recover from underwriters.

In another case, the Judge dismissed the claim of a shipowner for Insurance on lost cargo in the steamer. It appeared that during a voyage from New York, the Captain saw smoke issuing from the hold, and turned on high pressure steam. The Judge held that underwriters insured against fire, but not against error of judgment on the part of the Captain.

CABLE ITEMS.

Paris.—It is reported from Chambery that Mrs. Kendol Bushe, widow of the late General, Kendal Bushe of the Indian Army, has been killed in a motor-car collision.

Underwriting is proceeding for the six million sterling London Underground Electric Railway four-and-half per cent. debentures. The price is 94, and they are redeemable from 1942 to 1974. The interest is guaranteed by Government.

The Mexican Eagle Oil Company's trading profit for the second half of 1921 is 26,800,000 Mexican gold dollars. The dividend for six months is fifteen per cent., and 1,682,000 Mexican gold dollars are carried forward. The profit shows considerable decrease compared with the corresponding period for 1920.

The Executive of the British Empire Exhibition has been informed that the Commonwealth is appropriating £250,000 to defray the cost of Australias participation in the Exhibition.

Paris.—The City of Melbourne has informed the prefect of Somme that it is contributing £10,000 towards the reconstruction of the schools of Villersbretonneux where the Australians resisted the great German attack in 1918.

MORE ABOUT WILSON TRAGEDY.

SENSATIONAL DISCLOSURE.

CONSPIRACY TO ASSASSINATE PROMINENT MEN.

STARTLING STATEMENTS IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.

Opinion is conflicting as to whether Sir Henry Wilson drew his sword on hearing the first shot. A prominent Ulsterman, Lord Arthur Hill, who called at Sir Henry's house shortly after the tragedy, made careful enquiries, and asserts that Sir Henry did draw the sword. He declares that the sword was out of the scabard when Sir Henry was picked up, and it is impossible that it could have been dislodged by the fall. But Scotland Yard accepts the opinion of an eye-witness that the affair was so quickly over that Sir Henry had no time to take any action.

LADY WILSON IN STATE OF COLLAPSE.

The noise of firing immediately brought the help from the house into which Sir Henry was carried. Lord Hill found Lady Wilson in a state of collapse. She was sitting in the dining room overlooking the street, but did not see the shooting. Her attention was attracted by the firing, and she rushed to the window to see her husband reeling on the steps. His sword was in his hand, and he staggered across the pavement, and collapsed on the kerb. Lady Wilson ran out, hatless, with a cup of water, but her husband was too far gone to drink.

Lord Hill believes he died almost instantly. Servants telephoned the police station, from where every available man joined in pursuit of the murderers.

FRANTIC EFFORTS FOR ESCAPE.

The remarkable coolness of the murderers during the pursuit impressed the onlookers. They worked with perfect understanding. While the limping club-footed little fellow covered the crowd, his big companion took handful of cartridges from his pocket, and reloaded the revolver. While he was firing his companion was reloading. Meanwhile, the police presented a remarkable sight. They spread in a level line across the street, and kept hurling truncheons. The crowd behind were shouting "Lynch them." More policemen were running up, in the meantime, dodging in doorways and behind the vehicles, trying to head off the murderers. Eventually a lucky truncheon threw hit the bigger man on the wrist causing him to drop the revolver. A road worker, thereupon, caught up a shovel and felled the murderer. The crowd dashed up and had both men down on the ground raining blows and kicking them. Both were in pitiable condition when the police succeeded in securing them.

CAPTURED WITH DIFFICULTY.

Throughout the pursuit, the murderers made several desperate attempts to seize vehicles. They shot and wounded a chauffeur of a motor-car emerging from a garage, but the pursuit was too hot to enable them to commandeer the car. After an equally fruitless attempt to enter a taxi-cab they jumped into a single-horsed vehicle from which they blazed away. But the driver turned the vehicle towards the pursuing crowd and the murderers jumped out. They coolly continued their retreat and then clambered into a wine merchant's van striking the driver with the butt end of the revolver. But at this point the police and the crowd effected their capture.

SENSATIONAL DISCLOSURE.

CONSPIRACY TO ASSASSINATE PROMINENT MEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.

It is stated that documents seized by the police during the raids of last night are the most sensional and disclose a conspiracy to assassinate prominet men and conduct campaign of outrage.

EXCITEMENT IN COMMONS,

"STARTLING STATEMENTS" MADE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.

There was an unusually large attendance at the House of Commons, to-day, in anticipation of further developments in connection with the assassination of Sir Henry Wilson. The Premier was absent, and in reply to complaints on the subject, Mr. Chamberlain explained that Mr. Lloyd George was conferring with the police in regard to the future steps to be taken.

Startling statements and interesting disclosures were made during the course of a half hour's bombardment of Mr. Chamberlain with questions. They were mostly from the Die—Hards.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S STATEMENT.

During the course of his replies, Mr. Chamberlain said every possible step was being taken to protect the lives of British Subjects, both in Ireland and England. He announced that the Irish debate would be held, on Monday, when Government would give information, which could properly be published, about the raids of the previous night and the result of the conference between the Premier, the Rt. Hon. E. Shortt, himself and the Scotland Yard officials. The conference had been resumed that morning. He stated that owing to the belief that the Irish position had improved the police protection had been withdrawn from the Ministers and others with the exception of the Chief Secretary a month ago on the advice of Scotland Yard. He declined to state whether the Provisional Government had been asked to trace the antecedents of the alleged assassins and to arrest the leaders of the Irish Republican Brotherhood. The police were not armed at their own request but the conference would reconsider the question of arming.

WAS SCOTLAND YARD INFORMED?

The Rt. Hon. Mr. Shortt, in reply to a question, said no information had been received with regard to any threats to assassinate Sir Henry Wilson.

Lt.-Col. Archer-Shee declared he had seen a letter to Scotland Yard about Sir Henry Wilson, and indignantly called upon Mr. Shortt to resign.

All questions to Government were marked by deep indignation at what apparently is regarded as supinness of the authorities.

The debate on Monday may be of considerable political importance.

CROWDS' PILGRIMAGE TO EATON PLACE

LADY WILSON'S DESIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.

Crowds are, to-day, making a pilgrimage to Eaton Place and are keenly interested in the bullet hole in the door of Sir Henry Wilson's house. The whole district is being widely patrolled by police and an armed constable is guarding the house of Sir E. Carson which is also in Eaton Place. Sir Henry Wilson will probably be buried in his uniform. It is stated that Lady Wilson refused to allow the doctors to cut the uniform to examine the wounds, as she desires her husband to be buried in it.

WAS ASSASSINATION INSTIGATED?

I. R. A.'S STRAIGHT REPLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 24.

A denial has been issued by the Irish Republican Army Head-quaters, Fourcourts, Dublin, that Field-Marshal Wilson was shot at the instance of the Irish Republican Army. The statement declares that he was a victim of British Imperial policy in Ireland and attacks at length "British instigation and connivance" of Ulster disorders, in which it asserts that Sir Henry Wilson played the part for Imperial mastery. The document says that it would be hypocritical to condemn the shooting of Field-Marshall Wilson while provocatory causes remained.

KING'S MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.

The King has sent a letter to Lady Wilson voicing his inexpressible feelings of grief and horror at the appaling tragedy which has robbed the country of one of its most distinguished soldiers. His Majesty conveys his own and the Queen's heartfelt sympathy.

TRIBUTE TO POLICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.

The Prime Minister and the Cabinet have sent a message to the Police Commissioner paying a tribute to the courage and devotion of the police who arrested Sir Henry Wilson's murderers.

TWELVE SUSPECTS RELEASED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 24.

Twelve of the persons detained on the night of June 22nd as the result of Scotland Yard Irish raids have now been released.

THE WORLD HORRIFIED.

OPINIONS OF FRENCH, GERMAN & AMERICAN PRESSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.

The world is horrified at the assassination of Sir Henry Wilson.

The French Press denounces the base and cowardly crime in the strongest terms. It emphasises Sir Henry's great part in the war and firm friendship for France. It expresses the opinion that the murder will alienate sympathy from the cause.

(Continued on next page.)

"PUBLIC HEALTH REFORM."

SCOPE OF RED CROSS WORK.

VICEROY'S SPEECH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 24.

The Annual general meetings of the Indian Council of St. Johns Ambulance Association and Indian Red Cross Society were jointly held under the presidency of His Excellency the Viceroy at the Viceregal Lodge this morning. The annual reports of both societies showing satisfactory results were presented.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Chairman of the Indian Council of the St. Johns Ambulance Association, in presenting the annual report said that although the lull which followed the strenuous efforts made during the war still continues, there was no lack of enthusiasm for the classes of instruction in home hygiene and home nursing and there was also a wide scope for future activities mainly under the jurisriction of provincial branches. A happy augury was the trial of a scheme by the Director of Public Instructions of the United Provinces for the instruction of first aid and home hygiene in schools, which, he hoped, would be a success and be allowed in other parts in India and be of potential benefit to the population at large. The Commander-in-Chief also announced the possibility of holding at Allahabad an All-India Ambulance competition towards the end of the present year or early in 1923.

Major General Sir W. R. Edwards, the Chairman of the Managing Body of the Indian Red Cross Society in presenting the report spoke of their financial position and the formation of 15 provincial committees. The Society which had taken the work of the joint war committee had continued to maintain depots in the Frontier and supply medical comforts to military hospitals in India. As a result of Frontier warfare and the last Afghan War they are now maintaining a depot at Lahore for quick transport to the frontier in case of fresh mobilisation.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Viceroy, in reviewing the work of both the societies said:—

The one striking note of our meeting today is the unanimity which has prevailed and I have been asking myself whether it is real or whether it is simply because we do not seem to afford an opportunity to those who may have different views to express before us. But I have come to the conclusion that in the state of our business there is no room for controversy. We are all agreed upon various matters that have come before you and that this is in a sense an uneventful meeting. Not even the warlike appearance of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has managed to stir up hostility which is only another expression of what we have learnt that all these men of war make excellent men of peace (laughter). Further there is some satisfaction in knowing that although the reports of these two bodies are uneventful and there are no great splashes of colour about them, yet they do show a forward movement and I think we must congratulate ourselves upon these conditions at the meeting of these two societies joined together for this purpos and animated by the same spirit of benefiting humanity. Let us hope that we see in the unanimity that prevails some indication of what we hope will spread itself throughout the world in dealing with these and kindred subjects.

Last year at the annual meeting of the St. Johns Ambulance Association I expressed two convictions regarding the work of the Association. In the first place I laid emphasies on my confidence that the great trading established by the Association during the war would find expression in times of peace in an increase of enterprise to help suffering humanity among the non-official elements of the population. In the second place I ventured to predict that at our next annual meeting we should be able to congratulate ourselves on an increasingly satisfactory record of progress. The summary of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief which deals with the work accomplished by the Association during the past nine months have more than justified my convictions. There has been a most gratifying expansion of the activities of the Association and there are abundant signs that a considerable class among the public in India recognise the opportunity which the Association provides for working for the benefit of the noblest cause known to humanity. The centres now number 368, the membership has increased to 8,043, while over 12,000 persons have attended the 612 courses of instruction which have been held. By means of the latter it is the aim of the Association to raise up by degrees a body of men and women skilled in rendering first aid and trained in home nursing. Of the inestimable benefit of the spread of this class of knowledge to the people of India, there can be no two opinions. —Last year I had a special word to say about the work of the St. Johns Ambulance Brigade. I am as deeply impressed as ever with the utility and stimulating character of this aspect of the Association's work. I understand that a proposal is now under consideration to form cadet divisions for the instruction of the young in the rudiments of what your association holds to be of special value. It is hoped to imbue the youth of the country at a time when their minds are in the most plastic and receptive stage with the first principles of hygiene and with the benefits of physical exercise and fundamental health. I trust this proposal may prove feasible and meet with support. A diffusion of knowledge on these subjects among the growing generation may be hoped to produce a rich harvest in years to come in increased health and well-being among the people as a whole. It is the papular ignorance on these subjects which helps to fill hospitals and to add unnecessarily to the woeful tale of human suffering.

RED CROSS SOCIETY.

I now turn to the work of the Red Cross Society of which General Sir William Edwards has given us an account. The function in peace time of the Red Cross Society may be summed up in the words, "public health reform." Without public health reform the betterment of social conditions become an empty phrase. Social reforms and service are plants of recent growth in India and within the last three decades there has been a marked change in public opinion in England also in favour of progress in these matters. This change is largely the result of the work of voluntary organisations in the education of the general public in the advantage of hygiene. This is a field in which the Indian Red Cross Society is eminently fitted to labour. The actual work must fall on the branch committees, of which there are now 15 in India. Each branch committee must create an organisation adopted to its own peculiar circumstances and local conditions and needs for the prosecution of this work. If success is to be attained a wide membership is essential. The enlightenment of public opinion is best secured by actual demonstration. Apart from popular health instructions, provincial administrations and local bodies may be assisted in various ways such as by the institution of child-welfare centres, the provision of public health nurses including midwives and by assistance in the form of service of funds to house hospitals and anti-tuberculosis dispensaries and leper asylums and so on. Demonstration of health measures is the most fertile method of educating public opinion for, where people realise the benefit, they will demand extension of racilitis for securing healthful conditions and assist actively in the measures taken to promote them. Where such a movement has taken root local administrations will feel confident that the money spent on the installation of public health measures will not be wasted by the failure of the public to make full use of them and financial stringency will receive assistance in service and finance from those who value and understand these activities. The League of Red Cross Societies at Geneva is anxious to render practical assistance to the member societies in their organisation and development. With this object in view it is proposed to hold periodical regional conferences of member societies in localities easily accessible to them. I am glad to announce that an Oriental Red Cross Conference has been convened at Bangkok for the end of November this year at which questions concerning the working of the Red Cross Societies in the Orient and methods of improving their organisation will be discussed. There is also a proposal that after the close of the conference a delegation of the League should tour in India. This proposal has not yet been definitely accepted but if it takes shape I am sure that branch committees in India will extend a cordial welcome to the members of the delegation and will derive no small benefit from their advice and experience and be enabled as a result to formulate a more complete programmes for the extension of their activities.

PEACE A HANDICAP FOR RED CROSS WORK.

It often strikes one in thinking of the works of these societies that peace time is not the most fortunate for the development of their activities. In times of war there is common peril, common suffering, common sacrifice, with the result that a wave of sympathy radiates from one human being to another when engaged in the same pursuit and affected by the same fate. Each can help the other and join in the work for the benefit of humanity. But in times of peace the work is dull, it lacks the picturesqueness, it has not the stimulus of warm-blooded patriotism. Let us not think that the work on behalf of these societies performed by those who devote themselves to it, is less noble in time of peace than in time of war. Indeed, the work for the benefit of mankind done by these societies is just as great in time of peace as in time of war, for heroism is sometimes greater when it involves continued effort in dull and weary conditions and it is for this reason that I would make this appeal to you, the members of these societies, and even more to those who are not members to come in and join in the work of both these associations.

To remember perhaps a thought that just crossed my mind, it is better that nations should be engaged in making alliances, treaties, conventions and understandings for the purpose of regulating healthful conditions for their various people than in seeking to make that kind of combination which may ensure great strength and power of enforcing will upon others. I am reminded to make this observation to you when I think of the work which the League of Nations has already in hand and has only really been started. There is much to accomplish yet. But, nevertheless, it does represent the union of nations of those who are members sitting together taking part as India has taken part among them for the purpose of arriving at stable conditions for Governments. So far of course they have travelled over very little of the ground towards securing that which will become possible to Governments only when other Governments join them.

I am not going to discuss with you a very wide subject of their task save to say that I am sure you will agree that the benefit to mankind is greater when the nations combined for the purpose. Let us hope that the conferences that are taking place and will be arranged in future will continue to work in this way for the benefit of the peoples of the nations and that in the end these societies which exist for the purpose of doing the great work, to which I have referred, will become more prosperous and receive greater support even than in the past. As the spread among the nations of the development of healthful conditions for the people continue and also the movement for the prevention of destructive conditions, those who are not yet inside but outside these societies will realise all the benefits that can be obtained by joining these associations. India, where spiritualism seems to touch the man so quickly, should make greater response and will, I believe, be quickly brought to understand the needs of suffering people and be ready to give sympathy and quick to attend to the remedy. I hope you and all of us engaged in this work will be able next year to bear in mind all that is necessary for the well-being of these societies and meet again with the same unanimity, without any dissentient voice, to hear once again a report which will be a token once more of the wider activities of these societies, which are only a short and compendious method of giving expression to benefits and advantages for mankind. (Applause).

ARRESTS AND WARRANTS IN ARAG.

NON-BRAHMIN SANGAH'S PROTEST

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, June 23.

A meeting was held in the Non-Brahmin Sangha on the 23rd instant, under the Presidency of Mr. Baburao Yadav to protest against the persecution of non-Brahmin ryots of Arag in Inchalkaranji Jahangir, when resolution were passed protesting against the arrests of 17 prominent non-Brahmins of Arag by the authorities of Incharkaranji and the issue of warrants to arrest others, and against the alleged ill-treatment of ladies, requesting the British authorities to appoint a non-Brahmin Commission to inquire into the affairs. A copy of the resolution was resolved to be sent to the Viceroy, the Governor of Bombay, and the President at Kolhapur, H.H. Chatrapati Maharaja of Kolhapur, Jhagirdr of Inchalkaranji, and the non-Brahmin Leagues of Poona, Belgium and Satary.

THE "HINDOO" DEFAMATION CASE.

EDITOR SENTENCED TO ONE MONTH'S SIMPLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD, (Sind) June 24.

The Editor of the "Hindoo", a Non-Co operation daily paper, who was arrested the other day on a charge of defamation of a Tahsildar has been sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment. The accused admitted having attacked the Tahsildar in a public speech as being the promulgator of the arrest and conviction of a batch of Congress and Khilafat workers in his Taluka and said that the statement was based on certain information in his possession. He had however, come to know the true facts and expressed regret for his mistatement and added that he had neither any intention to defame nor personal grudge against the complainant. The City Magistrate, however, convicted him.

AMALGAMATION OF FRONTIER DISTRICTS.

SIKH NON-OFFICIAL VIEW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 24.

The non-official Sikh view in the Punjab was expressed before the Frontier Committee, which resumed its sitting to-day, by Bhai Man Singh who favoured the amalgamation of the five settled districts with the Punjab, both in the interests of these districts and from the point of view of the Punjab. He vigorously pleaded for one-third number of seats in the Punjab Legislative Council for Sikhs, who had defended the Frontier since the British Rule.

BY PROHIBITION OF PUBLIC LECTURE.

ORDER SET A SIDE BY MYSORE CHIEF COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 24.

The "Hindu's" Bangalore correspondent says that the prohibitory order issued by the City Magistrate under section 144 in respect of a lecture under the auspices of the District Congress Committee on 13th February and which both the City and the District Magistrates declined to rescind, was set aside on a revision petition filed by the Congress Committee before the Chief Court on the 23rd instant.

EXCISE REFORMS IN MADRAS.

GOVT'S INITIAL STEPS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 24.

The "Madras Mail" writes:—Mr. D. T. Strathe, Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the separate Revenue Department, has been put on special duty to collect detailed and accurate information as to the systems and policies adopted in different countries in the matter of excise administration with a view to settle a policy for this province in consonance with the prevailing practice in other constries. Such policy will take int consideration the demands made by various temperance and social reformers in this country and attempts to meet them by gradual adaptation to the progressive conditions. After collection and classification of information, the Excise Ministry will issue an exhaustive questionnaire to various public bodies and leading men. Steps will be taken to appoint a representative committee to remodel the excise administration on lines suitable to the condition of this Presidency.

RETRENCHMENT IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 24.

The "Hindu" understands that proposals are being discussed to appoint Provincial Retrenchment Committee in Madras on lines of that appointed in Bengal.

SUKKUR BARRAGE SCHEME

"A FINANCIALLY DISASTROUS PROJECT"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.

The opponents of the 1920 Sukkur (Sind) Barrage Project have gained an important recruit in Mr. F. W. Woods, the late Chief Engineer, Punjab. Lecturing before the Royal Society of Arts with Lord Lamington in the chair, Mr. Woods described the report outlining the project as teem'ng with serious errors in its fundamental provisions. The construction of the barrage anterior to that of the main canals might have an effect of leading the Indus to change its course and desert the Sukkur gorge altogether. Compared to the official estimate of £12,000,000 sterling, he estimated the cost at 17,000,000 pounds and an annual loss through the interest charges of 450,000 sterling. His main arguments was that in Sind, as in other provinces, the perennial canals could readily be fed from the parent river without constructing a barrage, and at least there was no need to construct a barrage first.

A letter was read from Lord Sydenham who wrote to say that Mr. Thomas Summers, the late Chief Engineer of the Bombay Public Works Department, had conclusively shown that the 1920 project was radically unsound financially and its effects would be disastrous.

Sir Murdson MacDonald, the late Adviser and Under-Secretary of State for Public Works in Egypt, said that from a perusal of figures laid before him, he was convinced that the project would be unremunerative if the barrage had a precedence.

RECEIVING ORDER AGAINST COTTON MAGNATE.

A LANCASHIRE SENSATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 25.

A sensation has been caused in Lancashire cotton circles by the issue of a receiving order against the magnate, Sir William Hopwood.

BURMA REFORMS.

MANIFESTO IN SUPPORT OF ACCEPTANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 24.

A manifesto signed by 21 prominent Burmans, including some ex-internees and eight who resigned from the G. C. B. A. Executive Committee expresses the opinion that the proposed boycott of district councils and circle boards is a mistake, as cooperation in these bodies would not prejudice the attainment of Home Rule and urges each District to obtain and vote for reliable candidates.

The Rangoon police have arrested several Burman directors of Burma Produce Coy., Ltd., who are charged with cheating and misappropriation of the Coy's. fund.

AUSTRALIAN ATTITUDE TOWARDS INDIA.

MRS. BESANT'S OBSERVATIONS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 24.

Mrs. Besant interviewed by the "Madras Mail's" representative said that in the matter of dominion status Australian attitude was friendly towards India. She observed that the Australians were far too lose in their political view as being absorbed mostly with Australia's own concerns. They were against not only Indian emigration but English emigration also. Mrs. Besant is optimistic about the success of Mr. Sastri's mission and said India could not have a better ambassador than Mr. Sastri.

A SIKH CONGRESSMAN ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 24.

Giani Sher Singh, a Member of the Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee and the All-India Congress Committee, was arrested at Jullundur yestetrday evening under section 107 Criminal Procedure Code. The arrest is believed to be in connection with a speech delievered by him on the same day at a diwan at Jullundur.

STATE RAILWAY EARNINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 24.

Total approximate gross earnings of state railways from 1st April to 10th June 1922 amounted to Rs. 17 63 crores. The budget estimate for the current year was framed in anticipation of the total gross earnings of Rs. 99.5 crores and result of 10 weeks given above have fallen short of the estimate for that period by Rs. 201 lakhs and is due to passenger and goods trafic on most of the principal railways having been below the normal expected.

RAILWAY WASH OUT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 24.

The Agent, B N. W. Railway, wires as follows from Gorakpur dated 24th June:—"3779 east abutment of bridge between Bhelwa and Raxaul was washed out last night. While 26 down train was passing two third class carriages fell into the river. all passengers being rescued."

MORE ABOUT WILSON TRAGEDY.

(Continued from previous page.)

The American papers express the greatest abhorrence at the crime, and fear it will affect the Irish situation.

The German newspaper comments are mostly colourless but the "Vossische Zeitung" declares it to be a damnable attempt to destroy a permanent Anglo-Irish agreement, but it will be frustrated by the determination on the part of both peoples to live, henceforth, in peace with each other.

The King of Belgium has telegraphed to King George, expressing indignation and sympathy at the murder of Sir Henry who rendered such great services to the Allied cause during the War. The King and the Queen of Belgium have also sent their condolences to Lady Wilson.

WILL BE BURIED IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

The "Pall Mall Gazette" is officially informed that Sir Henry Wilson will be buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.

TO BE BURIED BESIDE LORD ROBERTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 24.

Sir Henry Wilson is to be buried on Monday in the North trancept of Saint Paul's beside the grave of Field Marshal Lord Roberts, with full military honours. The escort will be formed by six battalions of Guards and six squadrons of Household Cavalry. The Duke of Connaught will represent the King.

THE WARNING OF THE PRESS.

The crime has resulted in the resumption of police protection of Ministers.

The Press is beginning to admonish the authorities and others not to lose their heads and to utter a warning against panic measures; and urges the necessity of adhering to the present Irish policy so strikingly endorsed by the South Irish elections.

It is now stated that police investigations have hitherto revealed no evidence that Sir Henry Wilson's assassings were associated with any far-reaching plot connected with the outrage.

O'BRIEN IDENTIFIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.

O'Brien, who is charged with the murder of Sir Henry Wilson has been identified as the door-keeper at the Ministry of Labour until yesterday. He went to lunch at noon but did not return. He was previously employed at the War Office. Both he and Connoly are ex-soldiers.

THOSE ARRESTED NOT YET RELEASED.

Seventeen men and one woman, who were arrested during the police raids on the night of 22nd, have not yet been released.

ACCUSED IN COURT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.

Crowds packed the street outside the Westminster Police Court long before the Court met, but the public was rigorously excluded, only those connected with the case and pressmen being admitted.

Connolly and O'Brien were brought to the Court in a taxicab with drawn curtains and were strongly guarded, two officers being inside the cab and another beside the driver. All were armed and prepared for any eventuality. The prisoners were rushed in through the back entrance. They appeared in the dock, with thick blood-stained bandages on their heads. Their demeanour was defiant.

MAJOR BLAKE AT PISA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 24.

Major Blake, who is trying to circumavigate the world, and who, on May 28th was reported to have had a slight crash at Marseilles, has resumed the flight on a new aeroplane and arrived safely at Pisa.

AVIATOR BLAKE ARRIVES IN NAPLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 24.

Naples.—Aviator Blake has arrived.

Exchange:—Bank telegraphic transfer fifteen and nineteen thirty-two pence and demand bills fifteen and five-eighth pence.

(Continued from Column 6.)

then look at the statement of Lord Winterton on Cotton Duty. He has not adhered to the firm and unequivocal expression of policy made by Mr. Montagu last year, namely, that India has Fiscal Autonomy and therefore no interference by the Secretary of State was possible. Lord Winterton, however much he has tried to camouflage it, openly declared that Lancashire representation would be considered by the new Secretary of State.

Question:—Do you see in that any change of policy?

Answer:—What else?

Question:—But Lord Winterton has emphatically repudiated any change of policy?

Answer:—His repudiation, viewed in the light of his own statements, is nothing short of a cruel Joke. A strong constitutional agitation, both in and outside the Legislative Assembly, is needed. The prospects I know are a little hampered by the unfortunate lack of faith on the part of some of our countrymen in a constitutional agitation of this kind, but after the bitter experiences through which India has gone, it is clear that the solution lies only in freedom constitutionally won.

A CO-OPERATOR'S AWAKENING.

FEELS THE INADEQUACY OF REFORMS.

THE NEW WHITEHALL POLICY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 24.

Earl Winterton's recent speech in the House of Commons has been received coldly by Indian politicians, many of whom are now in Simla, forming the personnel of no less than half a dozen important committees on various subjects. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Member of the Fiscal Commission and Secretary of the National Party in the Assembly has expressed emphatic views to a Press representative on the attitude generally adopted by Earl Winterton and particularly on questions concerning the further grant of reforms, the Indianisation of services and military expenditure. He told the Press representative. "I am not surprised at the speech because ever since Mr. Montagu resigned, in spite of the pretensions to the contrary, there is no doubt that a chance of policy has taken place. I think the position created by Lord Winterton's spetch is serious. On the one hand there are Non-co-operators, who have checked and are checking the further onward march of the country to freedom, while on the other Mr. Montagu's resignation has led to the rebirth of that spirit of reactionaryism which is responsible for all the trouble that we see in India to-day."

Question:—You feel disappointed even in the face of the great encomiums paid by Earl Winterton on the work of the Assembly?

Answer:—No doubt he has showered lip encomiums on the members but he has dealt with their demands very contemptuously. In the first place the unanimous Indian demand for reduction in military expenditure has been met by him with the expression of his considered opinion that that expenditure is not extravagant and is necessary. Secondly there is the question of the Indianisation of services, regarding which you will remember I moved a resolution in the Assembly, which has been referred to Local Governments for the expression of their opinion. I am awaiting these opinions and am determined to move the Assembly again in the matter. The Under-Secretary of State acuses us of having done something to foster a storm of vituperation and race hatred against the services. This is absolutely untrue. In my speech on the resolution I made it abundantly clear that our demand for Indianisation aimed at the removal of the bar of race which obtained against our countrymen. I say it is not we but those who will perpetuate the present arrangement who are responsible for its existence.

Question:—You mean that the demand for Indianisation of services was not at all based on racial grounds?

Answer:—It was not. On the contrary, I repeat, it was to put an end to it. But the attitude of Lord Winterton followed by his declaration that the time limit for retirement on proportionate pension from Imperial services would be removed shows that it is his intention to set a premium on disloyalty to the new constitution shown by a section of Civil Servants from its very inception. I deliberately use the expression "a section of civil servants" because I know that there are many in the services who are loyally endeavouring to make the reformed constitution a success.

Question:—What have you to say with regard to the treatment of your demand for another reforms?

Answer:—I was just coming to that. Here again in my opinion Lord Winterton has treated us with contempt. I do not think it should be taken lying down. We, who have some experience of the working of the Legislative, while recognising that wide powers are vested in us, feel at every step the inadequacy of the Reform.

Question:—In what direction then would you suggest Reform?

Answer:—I don't think it is necessary to repeat my views already expressed on this point. But I may say that the only solution lies in the introduction of responsibility in the Central Government and non-interference from Whitehall, where after the resignation of Mr. Montagu ignorance of all matters relating to India seems to be more the rule than the exception.

Question:—That is about the Central Government. What about the Provinces?

Answer:—Being in the Assembly I have no direct experience of Provincial Legislatures but I can safely take for my guidance the authorities of two at least of the Ministers, namely, Lala Harkishan Lal and Mian Fazli Hussain of the Punjab, who, giving evidence before the Frontier Committee, did not seem to feel enthusiasm about Dyarchy. In my view that is also the experience of Ministers in some other provinces also.

Question:—Do you mean to suggest that Dyarcy has failed?

Answer:—It has failed wherever the unitary system of Government has not been recognised.

NO FAITH IN BRITISH CABINET.

Question:—On what do you base your plea for non-interference from Whitehall?

Answer:—Have no faith in the British Cabinet which has no hesitation in doing away with the services of one who has served India undoubtedly and has served England more by laying the foundation of the permanence of its Empire by his broadminded statesmanship. Such a Cabinet will only use India as a pawn in its game of sticking to power at any cost.

Question:—How does this interference from Whitehall adversely affect India?

Answer:—The answer is simple. Consider the military expenditure. It is an open secret that it is the War Office at whose dictation India has to bear this unbearable burden on her shoulders. And

(Continued in Column 5.)

IDUL-FITR IN BERLIN.

CONGRATULATIONS TO HIS MAJESTY THE AMIR.

ISLAM IN EUROPE.

(FROM HAFIZ FEROZUDDIN AHMED OF LAHORE.)

BERLIN, June 4.

My friends in India are urging me to send them interesting items of my travels in Europe or to publish an account of my travels in the West as I promised them to do. As regards a published account of my travels they may well wait for sometime yet, for anything given in the form, of a permanent record must be given after a careful study of the various questions that have a bearing on the subject. But I shall be sending them now and then short notes on subjects that may interest them in some way or other. Here is a short account of the celebration of the recent Idul-Fitr in Germany.

Long before the usual hour, on the morning of the 29th May last, I was awakened by my host to make myself ready for the Id prayers. We hurried to the Potsdamerplatz Railway Station, one of the numerous railway stations in Berlin, whence the trains for Wundersdarf started, for it was at the Wundersdorf Mosque (built by Government) that we had to attend our Id prayers. As soon as we arrived at the Potsdamerplatz Railway Station, we observed from a distance some 30 to 40 people in Turkish caps and our hearts filled with glee to think that that was an indication that the prayer party would at least consist of about fifty people or so. Soon, we were actually among the crowd that had gathered near the booking office; and lo! no sooner had we arrived there than we were greeted with hundreds of shouts of "*Assalamulaikum*" from men and women who were assembled there and who from the Asiatic dresses of certain of my companions had concluded that we were a Muslim party. We in turn concluded that they too were Muslims, although being from head to foot in European dress they had appeared to us in the first instance as European Christians. When the train arrived at the Wundersdorf Station after a run of an hour and a quarter, nearly all the passengers got down there, and started for the Mosque which was in full view of the said station. Among the passengers who alighted from the train there was a party of about 40 boys from 10 to 16 years' of age, whom I took to be German students of some German military school who were out for a holiday. But soon I learnt that all these boys were Afghan boys sent here in a batch only lately, and were receiving education under special management to become engineers for Afghanistan. In a few minutes we got to a big compound surrounded by barracks with a big and beautiful Mosque in the centre. We were met at the Gate Tower by the Afghan Ambassador of Germany, assisted by the Assistant Imam of the Mosque. Before the prayers commenced we found ourselves in thousands, for the "faithful" had arrived here before us, and they came here after us, as well. There were Muslims from all parts of the world—from Germany, Turkey, Russia, Poland, Austria, Hungary, Egypt, Arabia, Persia, China, Japan, America, India, Afghanistan, Tatar, Samarkand, and Bukhara, etc. It was very interesting and encouraging to see them accost each other with "*Assalamulaikum*," a phrase that inspired every body with the universal brotherhood of Islam. The call for prayer brought all the Muslims under the roof and in the courtyard of the Mosque, and the recitation of the verses from the Quran began. On the *Musalla* (leader's carpet) sat the Turkish Imam of the *once* Turkish Embassy in Germany—a respectable-looking gentleman of middle age and of middling height, decorated with the Turkish and German medals and dressed in black and gold, reminding once more the depressed hearted Muslim of the present day of what the Imams were like in the heyday of Islam among the Abbasides of Baghdad and the Fatemites of Egypt. The reader may here pause to enquire whether there is no Turkish Embassy in Germany now. The simple answer is in the negative, for the German Government does not recognise the present Turkish Government at Constantinople, and the Angora Government the only Turkish Government recognised in Germany being still in a state of war, have not been able to establish their Embassy in Berlin as yet.

But to return to the subject. The Imam was now the central figure of the whole congregation seated in the Mosque, and the holy strains of the holy hook emanating from the sore and burning hearts of the "faithful" assembled from all the quarters of the world rose high and high till the throne of the Almighty trembled and the God of Nations, the "*Rabbul Alamin*" of Islam, once more seemed to be Merciful to his chosen people to bring them honour and peace. No sooner had a Russian finished his recitation than the thread of recitation was taken up by a Chinese, who in turn, was followed by a Pole, an Afghan, a Turk, or a Persian and so on.

The cry of "*Alla ho Akbar*" changed the scene and the Imam conducted prayers with the recitation of Sura *Arrahman* which when the verse "*Rahhul Mashriqaim wa Rabbul Maghrihain*" was reached sent a thrill into the hearts of this world congregation, and rays of hope illumined their long darkened hearts. The prayers were finished and the Imam went to the pulpit and from there he attacked the sinful behaviour of man with the Hamd, Tabrik and Jabrut of the Lord in whose hands all things were. A long and heart rending prayer for the complete restoration of the Khilafat came from the pulpit to which the inspiring cries of "Amen" rent the skies of Berlin.

The *Khutba* being over, the social functions commenced. The whole party was conducted to a big dining hall having seats for several thousands. This hall is also the property of the Mosque endowment, and is situated within the same compound as the Mosque itself. Here were met also high officials of the German Government representing the State. Refreshments were already on tables. But what followed nobody had thought of before. Speech after speech came from Muslims representing the various countries and climes, and eloquence rose to the highest pitch when speeches in Arabic moved the audience, for these were understood more or less by all nations. The subjects discussed were the Unity of the Muslims and the friendship together of the Eastern nations all over the world. The Government officials from time to time stood up and nodded their heads in approval and in some cases made speeches as well. This assemblage at refreshments lasted for about three hours.

But there yet remains to be described what for want of a better expression, may be termed the finishing stroke of the Id festivities in Berlin.

NIGHT PARTY ON ID DAY.

A week before the Id, the Afghan Ambassador in Berlin had issued extensive invitations to a night party at a big and splendid hall in Berlin. At 9 p.m. on the Id day, we entered the hall to find thousands of guests, ladies and gentlemen, seated in the hall with refreshments on tables and a band in attendance on an extensive 'dais.' Over the centre of the 'dais' hung the Afghan flag and on its right and left were the flags of Germany and Turkey. Opposite these at the other end of the hall flew the colors of Persia and Egypt, so that it was under these five flag's that that the Muslims with others assembled that evening in Berlin. Men and women of all nations moved about in the hall as members of one community and all were equally enthusiastic in celebrating this national festival of the Muslims. All sat down when the time for the opening of the ceremony came. The Band announced the opening of the ceremony by playing the National Anthem of the Afghans with the Afghan Ambassador standing at the head of the assembly. All stood up to do honor to the Afghan flag. Then came a most eloquent speech from the Afghan Ambassador in which he thanked God, who through His unbounded Mercy and Grace had enabled the Afghans with Honor and independence to stand side by side with the other free and independent nations of the world. The speech was punctuated with cheers from beginning to end. And when it was finished, translations of the same were made in several different languages one after the other. Then speeches came from "representatives" of the various nations and countries in quite a number of different languages, all urging upon the Muslims and Easterns to stand upon their legs, to unite, and to lead a life of honour and renown.

The scene then changed to pure festivities of singing and dancing and trick showing and various other amusements, and last of all came that military dance of the Afghans with which we are already familiar on the borders of India with swords and scimitars and with knives playing and flashing in the hands and over the bodies of the dancers. This appealed most to all the guests assembled especially the Germans and the Russians who are so fond of playing with fire and arms. "Long live Afghanistan and other Muslim Powers" was sung and played several times and congratulations were showered on the Afghan Ambassador so very abundantly.

ISLAMIC MISSION FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA.

It gives me great pleasure to announce to my friends and countrymen in India and to my comrades in faith all over the world that we are organising here in Germany an Islamic mission for Europe and America. We are also arranging here, for a purely educational agency and a home for the benefit, principally, of the Indian students coming to Germany for education.

We have arranged to publish a monthly magazine treating of Islam as the universal religion of mankind for all ages and times, and before a long time elapses we hope,—*Inshaulla*,—to have a Mosque in the centre of Berlin.

We invite enterprising traders in India to co-operate with us in establishing a trading house in Berlin, part of the profits of which would go to run the movements in our hands. I shall be delighted to receive communications and to answer enquiries on these and other subjects. Communications may be addressed to me to either of he two following addresses:—

(1)

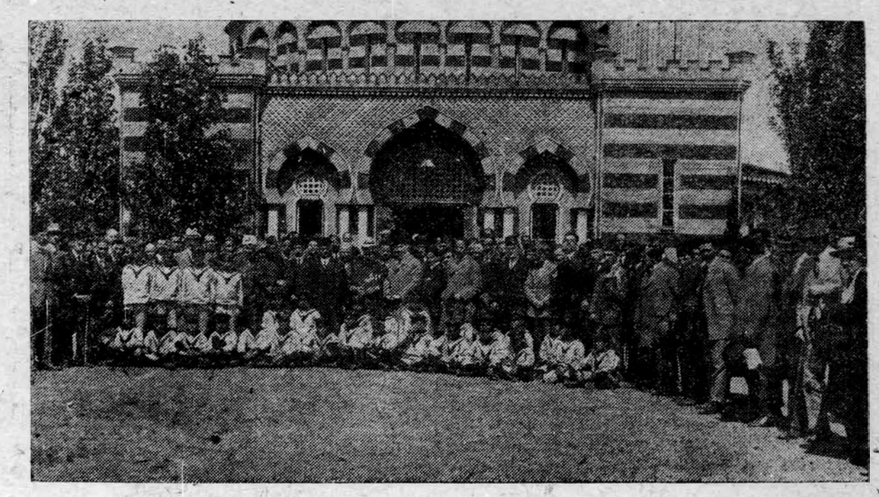
England.—FEROZUDDIN AHMED (Hafiz),
c/o. The National Bank of India, Ltd.,
26, Bishopsgate,
London.

or

(2)

Germany.—FEROZUDDIN AHMED (Hafiz),
c/o. The Dentsche Bank,
Ubersee Ahteilung,
Manerstrasse 43,
Berlin, W. 8.

AT THE WUNDERSDORF MOSQUE IN GERMANY.



ON ID-UL-FITR AFTER PRAYER ON MAY 29TH.

PT. NEHRU AND MALAVIYA, ON TOUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

GORAKHPUR, June 24.

Pandit Nehru, Pt. Malaviji and Mr. Bajpai on their way to Azamgarh were met by a large crowd at Mau Junction where they had to halt for about two hours. They addressed the people who were mainly weavers assembled outside the station. They congratulated them on their completely stopping the import of foreign yarn averaging forty lakhs annually and exhorted them to take entirely to handspun in preference to the Indian mill yarn. They laid stress on the Hindu Moslem unity and the Congress constructive programme in general. They, then, proceeded to Azamgarh where they arrived while it was raining hard. A great open air meeting arranged for them had to be given up disappointing many people. The Municipal hall was gaily decorated for a wedding party was lent for the meeting. The large hall was packed beyond its normal capacity. Many people waited outside in drenching rain. Pandits Nehru, and Malaviya, spoke at length and gave some wholesome advice to the pleaders and mukhtars pointing out their clear duty as members of the legal procession quite apart from party considerations to stand for justice in these days of repression.

Pandit Malaviya left for Benares the same night. Pandit Nehru and Mr. Bajpai left for Gorakhpur next morning. On way Pandit Nehru addressed a large gathering at Bhatni. An immense crowd was present at Devaria station where the train halted only five minutes. At Chouri Chaura the Panditji exhorted the people assembled to take a lesson from the last outbreak, and employ themselves peacefully in the constructive work.

PT. MALAVIYA RETURNS TO BENARES.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, June 23.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya returned to Benares this morning.

CASES OF DIVORCE.

EUROPEAN ASSN'S ADDRESS TO GOVT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 24.

It is understood that the European Association have addressed the Government on the question of divorce in cases where parties to marriage are not domiciled in India in the following terms:—

The present position is utterly unsatisfactory. The law should be altered so as to provide that where the petitioner resided in India at the time of presenting the petition, the courts in India should have the same jurisdiction as courts in England irrespective of the domicile of the husband.

VILLAGE IN BARODA STATE LOOTED.

GOVT. OFFERS REWARD FOR ARRESTS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, June 23.

A village named Shanksalpur in Baroda State is reported to be looted by a band of 90 dacoits who had with them horses and camels. They carried out the loot from 12 noon to 5 p.m. till help arrived from surrounding villages. While going away they distributed cloths worth about Rs. 500 among the poor and cried "Jay Mirkhan." They took away valuables worth about one lakh after wounding several persons.

Government has offered a prize of Rs. 5,000 for arresting Mirkhan (the leader of the gang), of Rs. 500 for arresting each one of his party and of Rs. 12,000 for helping in arresting the party while committing loot or some other occasion.

G. C. B. A.

WHY EIGHT MEMBERS RESIGNED.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, June 23.

Eight members who resigned from G. C. B. A. Executive Council wrote to the Press that their resignation was due to the policy of exercising control given to District Councils and Circle Boards over local affairs. They regarded the pressure of the headman on the Councils and Boards as objectionable but otherwise accept these bodies as valuable.

PRIVATE COURT MARTIALLED

SENTENCED TO A YEAR'S HARD LABOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 24.

The District Court Martial held at Allahabad has sentenced Private Peter Clark of 1st Black Watch to imprisonment for one year with hard labour and discharged with ignominy for striking Lance-Corporal W. H. Griffen, 1st Black Watch, with his fist while the latter was giving evidence against him in the Detachment Orderley's Room on 29th May.

UNEMPLOYMENT OF EUROPEANS

PECULIAR FEATURE OF SITUATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 24.

The European Association has decided not to open a special relief fund for Europeans in temporary distress in Calcutta, as there was the possibility that demands on such a fund would be too severe for the central body, but if any of its branches wished to open such fund they should be at liberty to do so.

A peculiar feature of the present situation as regards unemployment of the Europeans is that more acute cases have an incurable tendency of drifting down to sea port towns possibly in the hope of being able to work their passages home.

MR. CHARLU'S APPOINTMENT AT GENEVA.

PUBLICITY BUREAU CLEARS "MISAPPREHENSION."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 23.

A note issued by Publicity Bureau says:—There still appears to be some misapprehensions as to the nature of the appointment of Rao Bahadur S. K. Sundara Charlu to Geneva. The facts are as follows:—The Director of International Labour Office recently asked the Government of India to nominate an Indian official for the appointment to his staff in Geneva. The Government of India selected Rao Bahadur Sundara Charlu M.A. He is engaged in purely Secretariat work and all expenditure on his work including his passage to Europe is paid by the International Labour Office.

BRIDGE WASHED OUT NEAR GORAKPUR.

(Associated Press.)

GORAKHPUR, June 24.

The east abutment of the bridge between Bhelwa and Raxaul was washed out last night while the 26 down train was passing. Two-third class carriages fell into the river but all the passengers were rescued.

ARMS ACT RULES COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 23.

The Committee appointed to revise the new Arms Act Rules held sittings in the middle of July.

JUNAGAD HEIR-APPARENT.

A Jungad correspondent wires:—Birth of an heir-apparent to His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Junagad took place on Friday night. In celebration of the event all offices, schools, and colleges are closed for two days. Great rejoicing prevails.

VOLCANOES IN BAY OF BENGAL.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, June 23.

Two volcanoes were observed on the 19th instant, as reported by the Master of the Steamer "Ekma" in active operation in position 1550 Latitude north and 9602 Longitude east approximate. The volcanoes are about a hundred yards square throwing up muddy water and steam.

The R. I. M. S. "Clive" left on Wednesday for the spot mentioned, but saw no signs of the upheaval. The spot is on the verge of a circle of light thrown by the China Bakir light and right in the track of shipping.

EVEREST EXPEDITION.

DISCOURAGING NEWS.

WHOLE PARTY LIKELY TO RETURN

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 24.

The "Englishman" publishes the following telegram from Darjeeling regarding the Mount Everest Expedition:—Discouraging news has been received from Everest. Another attempt was made after a height of 27,200 feet had been reached, but only an additional 100 feet was added to.

Record weather conditions experienced are described as terrible. Medical officers of the party have declared that the members are all, more or less, incapacitated through their hardships and that several of them are suffering severely through frost-bits. Already a section of the party are on their way to Darjeeling to return to England as quickly as possible. A last forlorn attempt was to be made by a party of three between 6 and 14, but as no news of the result has come through it is feared that it has been unsuccessful. In that event the whole party would return and it is not at all unlikely that the return journey is now taking place.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

INQUIRY COMMITTEE'S TOUR PROGRAMME.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, June 24.

The tour programme of the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee appointed by the All-India Congress Committee at its last meeting in Lucknow is now available. The committee within a short period of forty-four days will tour round all the principal towns of the provinces with the exception of the Punjab and the North-Western Frontier Province. After the preliminary meeting of members on the 30th instant and examination of witnesses on the 1st and 2nd July, the committee will leave Delhi for Allahabad visiting Cawnpore *en route*. A three days' stay will be made at Allahabad before proceeding to Jubbulpore and Nagpur. Akola will be reached on 11th July and Ahmedabad on the 13th.

Bombay occupies three days in the committee's tour programme while Poona and Bijapur two days and one day respectively. The committee will arrive at Madras on the 23rd July and in ten days' time will complete its investigations in that province, visiting Erode, Calicut, Guntur and Bezwada. August 2nd is allotted for stay in Puri and the next three days the committee will examine witnesses in Calcutta. Finally before completing its tour in these provinces the committee will visit Dacca and Sylhet and return to Calcutta on the 12th August. It is understood that the Committee will, before submitting its final report, tour the Punjab and the N. W. F. P.

CALCUTTA SEAMEN'S STRIKE.

MEN TO RESUME WORK UNCONDITIONALLY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 23.

At the meeting of the Indian Seamen's Union, this evening, the men on the advice of their leaders resolved to resume work to-morrow unconditionally. Mr. Braunfield pointed out that by striking the men had deprived the Union of the opportunity of arranging a conference with the shipping Companies. He thought that but for the strike, amicable settlement would have been arrived at. Having affirmed that the Government was very sympathetic and always willing to help men, the President said that the present was not the time to demand increased wages as depression had set in all trades and industries, Mr. Daud, Secretary, said that he had interviewed the shipping companies who were sympathetic but said that the time had not come to demand increased wages. Mr. Daud read a letter from the Bengal Government Labour Intelligence Officer giving reasons why employers refused to consider the raising of wages at present, in the course of which it was stated that the wages of European officers and seamen have been recently considerably reduced and that the raising of wages at Calcutta seamen might lead to discontent among Bombay men, if the long standing difference in wages were taken away from the latter and that trade and shipping were so depressed that they did not allow of any increase in expenditure whatever. The letter added that Calcutta shipping agents had received instructions from the owners on no account to increase the wages. After some discussion a resolution was passed recommending all seamen to resume signing and to postpone for the present the demand for increased wages.

REPRESSION IN BUNDI STATE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

A correspondent wires from Delhi, under date June 24th:—

Repression in Bundi State is becoming more and more ruthless. News is received that on the 13th instant the State cavalry and infantry under the command of police officers, raided Rajpura village arrested several Kisans and flogged them. It is further alleged that some women who had gathered there were also beaten, and that ornaments of some women were looted.

The above tragedy was repeated in the villages Naroli Lone Ganeshpur Kavadia and Dabi also. 24 women have been reported to be wounded seriously and looted. Two of them died on 18th instant.

Many Kisans are arrested, assaulted and wounded for refusing to do unpaid forced labour, and not paying 'warlow' levied as a regular-tax with other taxes.

There is great discontent everywhere. Martial Law conditions are prevailing in all villages.

"EGYPT" DISASTER.

DIRECT LIE TO ALLEGATIONS AGAINST LASCARS.

MR. CHOWDHRY'S STATEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 24.

A direct lie to the allegation made against the lascars of the "Egypt" is given in a statement issued to the Associated Press by Mr. K. C. Roy Chowdhry, Labour Member of the Bengal Legislature, late Secretary of British Indian Seamen's Institute, London and now the President of Central Labour Association and Calcutta Employees' Association. Mr. Chowdhry states that in view of the baseless accusations of Captain Carr against Indian Lascars which, if unchallenged, would be greatly detrimental to the interests of Indian lascars and which had got wide publicity, he felt that the other side of the version should be given. Captain Carr, a surviving passenger had accused the lascars of smuggling firearms, and what more, had stated that a large number of lascars had a revolver apiece. Mr. Chowdhry counter-quotes the opinion of Mr. Bevan, another passenger, who told a representative of the London "Chronicle" on the 25th May that officers had to use revolvers to restore discipline and to prevent rushing of the boats. According to the reports of Bombay papers the Goanese crew who returned by the S.S. "Macedonia" were reported to have said that it was not an officer but a passenger who fired wounding three lascars who were examined by French officers and who had been sent to London for investigation.

Mr. Chowdhry observes that those who have any idea or experience of the vigilence exercised in Tilbury or Victoria Docks and in British ports generally and the scrutinizing by customs officials of lascars' belongings in order to detect smuggling will hardly credit Captain Carr's theory of lascars carrying a revolve apiece. The directors of the leading shipping companies operating in India as well as the agent here are the greatest admirers of Indian seamen not because of their cheapness but because they are considered temperate, steady and in no way inferior in efficiency to British jack-tars or firemen This opinion is no doubt shared by Mr. M. C. Currie, Senior Resident partner of the great shipping house of Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company. Mr. Chowdhry earnestly appeals to the shipping authorities at home and their agents in India not to be influenced by groundless rumours and make, in consequence, and departure in their present policy of recruiting crews in India. He has no doubt that the enquiry now being conducted in London would vindicate the lascars' innocence provided of course, that the lascars are represented and the services of an efficient interpreter engaged during the enquiry.

ANTI-INDIAN AGITATION IN S. & E. AFRICA.

PROTEST OF BOMBAY PROGRESSIVE ASSOCIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The following telegram has been sent to the Government of India by the Chairman of the Bombay Progressive Association:—

The Council, Bombay Progressive Association, deeply deplores the recent outburst of anti-Indian feeling in South Africa finding expression in the Rural Dealers' Licensing Ordinance, the Townships Franchise Ordinance and the Durban Land Alienation Ordinance,—three outrageous laws deliberately designed to make Indian position impossible in Natal. The Council trusts that Government of India will do all in their power to open the eyes of the Union Government and His Majesty's Government to the enormous strain that this legislation has placed on the cordiality of relations between India and the Empire, and earnestly requests that the Government of India will make a courageous stand before the authorities in South Africa and in England in defence of the Indian community whose very existence in South Africa is threatened by these Ordinances.

"The Council also considers recent anti-Indian agitation in East Africa following so deliberately and systematically the Right Hon. Winston Churchill's East African Banquet Speech as a deliberate act of provocation to the Indian community of East Africa and intended to prevent or jeopardise, the just solution of the whole Indian question in Kenya and Uganda which is still awaiting decision at the hands of his Majesty's Government. India construes Mr. Churchill's recent sanction of the Kampala Segregation Scheme as a lamentable surrender on the part of the Colonial Secretary to the interested campaign of Europeans prompted by sheer racial jealousy.

"The acute feelings of indignation and resentment, that these events in South and East Africa have caused in the Indian community in these parts, are shared and supported by the entire population in India, and Council feels it its duty to warn the Government of India that unless effective measures are taken to secure the veto of the Natal Ordinances mentioned above by the Government of South Africa or by his Majesty's Government, and unless an early settlement of the East African Indian question on the lines of Lord Chelmsford's East African despatch is secured, there will be no end of troubles which these events will cause in South Africa and East Africa, respectively, and also sympathetically in this country. Indians of all shades of opinion irrespective of caste and creed urge upon the Government the adoption of a bold and effective policy to secure the removal of the stain on the British Empire which these proceedings involve and to counteract the disintegrating and destructive forces which they are calculated to promote and spread throughout this country against England and the British Empire.

SHIRTS GLAZED
at Two Annas each.
THE DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co.
BOMBAY.

BLUNT RAZORS Resharpened bright and keen as New, As. 8 each. New handles fitted Rs. 1-0-0 each. Kropp Razors Rs. 4-8. Wilkinson Crown and W. Razor Rs. 4-8. All above Post Free. New Razors, Safety and Ordinary Blades, etc., stocked. Surgical instruments repaired.
MATHEWS & Co.,
28, Medows Street, opp. Cornaglia, BOMBAY

MESMERISM & HYPNOTISM.
Complete course price Rs. 1-8 only. Train your will and Memory and learn the wonderful hidden powers of man. Attain Super Human powers. Cure diseases without medicine. Know your future events without horoscope by the Yogis' Secret method. Practice breathing exercise and prolong your life. THE EASTERN HYPNOTIC HOME.
P. O. CHODAVARAM, Vizagapatam Dt. R2916

THE BEAUTY OF LIFE
THE WOMAN.
An interesting reading supplied gratis and post free.
(Limited copies only.)
Write at once to:—
Afank Nigrah Pharmacy
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)

Icy Hot Bottles & Carafes

KEEP CONTENTS
Either ICY Cold
or
Steaming HOT for DAYS
Without ICE or FIRE.
PRICES DEFY COMPETITION
AMERICA INDIA EXPORT & IMPORT CO.
Lohar Chawl Princess Street,
BOMBAY No. 2.

AMRUTANJAN
Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact
AMRUTANJAN
is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pain, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chiblains rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Costs 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all
ACHES and PAIN.
GANDHI CALENDAR 4 As.

BATLIWALA'S 40 Years
RENOWNED MEDICINES.
Awarded Gold and Silver Medals at the Indian Industrial Exhibitions.
BATLIWALA'S Ague Mixture.
BATLIWALA'S Ague Pills.
BATLIWALA'S (Tonic Syrup) Bal Amrit.
BATLIWALA'S (Cure-all) Balm.
BATLIWALA'S Diarrhœa (Cholerol) Mixture.
BATLIWALA'S Genuine Quinine Tablets.
BATLIWALA'S Tonic Pills.
BATLIWALA'S Ringworm Ointment.
BATLIWALA'S Tooth Powder.
LIBERAL DISCOUNTS TO TRADE.
Price on Application:
Dr. H. L. Batliwala Sons & Co., Ltd.
P.O. Worli, BOMBAY, No. 18.
Tel. Adr. Batliwala, Worli, Bombay.

SIR HARCOURT BUTLER.

U. P. "LIBERALS" OPPOSITION TO EXTENSION OF TERM.

RAJA OF JEHANGIRABAD'S CRITICISM.

The Raja of Jehangirabad wires to us as follows from Naini Tal under date June 23rd:—

In connection with the article against the extension of the term of Office of Sir Harcourt Butler I have addressed the following letter to the editor of "The Leader," Allahabad:—

Sir,—In your leading article of 22nd instant you have attempted to minimise the popular movement in favour of the extension of his Excellency's terms of office and have pointed out that the only class which is keen about it is the landholders. May I, in refuting your statement, mention that the movement in favour of the extension of the term of his Excellency originated only after, the Liberals had passed the obviously interested and highly mischievous resolution against the extension? I admit that the landholders are particularly interested in this question, because there are very few administrators at the present time who have such intimate knowledge of land tenure and settlement as his Excellency Sir Harcourt. These are vital questions that affect not only the landholders but tenants as well. Whatever you might say of his Excellency's attitude towards the suffering tenants, the fact remains that his Excellency has been and is more sympathetic towards the suffering tenants than the Liberal leaders. But for his Excellency's exceptional personal influence with the talukdars and for his great sympath for the tenants, not an iota of concession would have been accorded to the tenants by the landlords of Oudh. Even Liberals cannot deny this fact. It is a matter of common report that the Liberal opposition to the extension of his Excellency's term of office is not unanimous and that at the extraordinary general meeting of the Liberal League which passed the resolution against the extension there was considerable difference of opinion even among the eight persons who were the only present at the meeting. Further, we had the amusing experience of a member of the Lucknow Liberal League, against whose name it is stated the resolution against extension stood, stating that he was not even present at the time the resolution was passed. I believe that this should satisfy any one that even the Three Tailors of Tooley Street who constituted themselves as champions of the tenantry of this province were not unanimous on this question. Will you, therefore, in all fairness admit that the movement for the extension of the term of office of Sir Harcourt is not a partisan movement engineered by the landowning classes, but it is a popular movement which originated in opposition to the interested agitation by an insignificant group of discontented individuals, whose reputation to create class hatered is so well established? These so-called Liberals have not the courage to face a public gathering and their extraordinary general meeting was, as every one knows, a hole and corner affair held in a private residence.

WHAT ILL-BECOMES A LEADING LIBERAL PAPER.

Your statements about "law and order" in these provinces are mainly personal attacks on the Hon'ble Member. It ill becomes a leading newspaper and the Liberal Party which it represents that in their efforts to defend their Ministers and praise their activities, they should indulge in the pastime of running down an Indian gentleman who, as every one knows, has done more for the national development of the country than the Ministers themselves have done in their life-time. I have nothing but great admiration and high personal regard for the Ministers, but I cannot view with equanimity your attacks on a gentleman who is second to no other Indian in his patriotism and independence. Hon. Raja of Mahumadabad would be the last to desert his Indian colleagues in Government who were his friends and co-workers in public and the present Minister with a view to please the bureaucracy. Neither money nor love of fame have tempted him to accept the responsible post of Home Member to Government except a sheer sense of duty and unbounded desire to serve his province.

have no doubt that he would not have given effect to any orders of Government without consulting his Indian colleagues in the Cabinet and it is an open secret that but for his independence and his great personal influence the mad repression as you call the present policy which has been given effect to with the full consent of the Ministers would have turned out to be the worst and maddest repression possible. If Ministers had not acquiesced in the policy of mad repression and if they had committed in several places it was open to them to show their disgust by resigning their positions. The fact that they have not done so, shows that they were a party to all the actions of Government and in fact in the public utterances of Ministers and in articles in the ministerial organs there were evidences of their great support to the policy of Government against revolutionary movement.

In conclusion may I inform you that your statement that the Liberals are opposed to the extension of the term of the present Governor on impersonal grounds cannot carry conviction in any disinterested quarter. Had it been so you would not have opposed the extension of Sir Harcourt Butler for you admit that there could be departure in a rare case enstatutory rules regarding the extension of the term of office of the provincial rulers. Is not this at present a rare case? May I ask you then in the exceptional circumstances prevailing in the province when there are questions that vitally affect the interests of the landowners and the tenants to be settled why would you not support the extension of His Excellency Sir Harcourt Butler whose knowledge and are unquestioned and whose presence is absolutely necessary at the preent time? But party interests and a hope that the landlords would be crushed and the landless agitator who belonging to the Liberal party would come into power if Harcourt goes away and if a fresh man or a member of your party is appointed Governor compels you not to lend your support to a popular movement.—Yours etc., Raja Md. Ejaj Rasulkhan of Jehangirabad.

THE MYSTIC KHADI.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The question "Why Khadi is essential to Civil Disobedience," I think, has not been fully answered. Certain responsible leaders seem to be still at a loss to divine the necessity of wearing Khadi except as a retaliative measure facilitating boycott of foreign cloth, while certain others accept the cult from an economic point of view. Mr. C. Rajagopal Acharier, in answer to this question said clearly that Khadi is not necessary to Civil Disobedience but Non-violence is; and that Khadi is the measure by which the diffusion of non-violence can be gauged as also the hold of the leaders on the masses. This is an answer comprehensive of all that is involved in developing a non-violent atmosphere from a psychological point of view and needs a much greater amplification to be sufficiently explanatory. I hope some able student of psychology will expound the cult of Khadi as essential to create non-violent spirit than the brief explanation I here attempt which, by the way, is as much from the psychological view point as from personal experience of the effect of Khadi worn. I hold Khadi as essential to the cultivation of non-violence as cowl is to a nun for the cultivation of spirituality. For no young woman would offer her beautiful hair to the cruel operation of the sheares and don the cowl without a previous phenomenal change in her mind, and for the matter of that, no person will wear Khadi without a similar phenomenal change of mentality. The combination of Khadi to non-violence, therefore, is as much of a necessity as non-violence is to Civil Disobedience. All three: the wearing of Khadi; to be non-violent even under provocation and to civilly disobey authority involve a change of mentality from its normal setting and the wearing of Khadi is significant of the creed the wearer conforms to, just as a Brahimn exposes his mentality by shaving the hair of his head when converted to Islam or Christianity, as also the Sanyasi who discards the normal costume of the people. On this basis no one will deny, I suppose, that a change of mind is all that is necessary to launch Civil Disobedience. Human nature admittedly is retaliative and revengeful and since this hostile spirit is sought to be eliminated or subdued, it is necessary to set up mental processes by external suggestions creating intuitive principles in man. Since these principles are obtaining in the Non-Cooperator, the wearing of *coarse* Khadi, which the Mahatma insisted, is the external sign of inward spiritual change, as Christians would have it, and the constant wearing of this significant fabric certainly gives an impetus to the mental process at work obtaining the desired metamorphosis of the mind from that of retaliative and revengeful to one of tolerative. It will be, therefore, conceded that the evolution of non-violence spirit involves a complete change of outlook with regard to violence and suffering.

"Attention" and "Association" hold so important a place in relation to mental operations that some philosophers have been disposed to refer them to nearly all the phenomena of the mind, and this belief is now a decided fact as is known from the present investigation, into the various sciences of psychology. Khadi on one's person draws the wearer's attention to its implied significance and the mind is thus very much influenced. The degree of attention which is required for the full remembrance of a subject or an implicit belief in a creed is to be considered as voluntary act on the part of the individual but the actual exercise of it is influenced in a great measure by his previous intuitive principles. Next to effect of "Attention" is the remarkable influence produced upon mind by "Association," & the principles of "Association" being, resemblance, contiguity and contrast, I think, these principles are satisfied in Khadi and all that is involved and represented in it. For the perception of Khadi presents to the mind certain principales or conceptions introducing a train of thoughts associated with it which without any mental effort follow each other in the order in which they were originally combined, thus: Khadi-United-Non-violence-Civil Disobedience-Swaraj. The strength of attention and association is generally proportionate to the intensity of the mental operations and are likewise in a great measure dependent upon the length of time and this strength and intensity are obtained from constant spinning and weaving of Khadi and the wearing of it and the various ideas of association at first operating on the objective mind sink into the subjective, and become articles of belief and faith.

Thus it will be understood that the the wearing of Khadi is both the least and best possible measure of non-violent atmosphere in any province at any time. It is absolutely impossible to sufficiently appreciate this unique method and measure of Khadi for non-violence put forward by the Mahatma who stuck to it inspite of being ridiculed at. Perhaps, such dicipliñary spiritual Sadanas are a monopoly of Mahatmas which the ordinary mortal is unable to grasp. Khadi for national unity, Khadi for boycott of of foreign cloth, Khadi as a political retaliative, Khadi for Swarajists, statistics at a glance, Khadi to impress the opponents and the world of its significance, Khadi to help the poor, Khadi for independence, Khadi for economy, Khadi for self-respect, Khadi to crush violence, Khadi to cultivate non-violence, Khadi for Civil Disobedience, Khadi for Swaraj. "Khadi Khadi" was his final command when went, to prison. The Mystic Khadi. Yours &c.

T. RUTHNAM.

"ANTI-TURKISH AGITATION."

LECTURE BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha a public lecture on "Anti-Turkish agitation" was delivered by Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, on Saturday evening.

At the outset Mr. Mozamali addressed the gathering in Urdu in which he said Europe did not want the Turks not because they were not fit to live in Europe but because they were considered Asiatics. There was the racial question beneath the whole agitation. If Europe wanted to enquire into the question of Turkish atrocities the proposed commission should include Hindu and Moslem Delegates as their interests as Asiatics were vitally concerned: He finally advised all Hindus and Moslems, Christians and Parsis to join together and be united and wish success of Kemal Pasha as on his success in Europe lay the future of Asia.

MR. MARMADUKE PICKTHALL.

Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall who was received with continued cheers then said the question of Turkish atrocities was a horribly stale subject. They began with the Greek Chroniclers with their histories which are never read in Asia. As long as 1815 the authentic historians have clearly shown that the Greek chroniclers were absolutely unreliable and inventers of falsehoods. The agitation against Turks was always as a rule derived from the writings of Greek chroniclers of 400 years old. Even the present agitation against the Turks had much to do with that ancient literature. In Europe when one nation conquered another nation the conquered nation lost all the human rights. Now that has never been the case with an Islamic power. The conquered nations become absolute partners with their conquerers. Those who do not consent to the Islamic rule have to pay an annual tribute for their defence and they are never molested. They enjoy the free rights of citizenships. The rights which they enjoy are never enjoyed by any conquered nation in the world. It was Mohmed the Conqueror who restored the Greek power and from trat time the Patriarch Church is built which is a vast part of the Greek Empire and which never comes into contact with the Turks at all. They remained under Greek magistrates and paid the yearly tribute. After the unsuccessful war with Turkey by Peter the Great, Russia began intrigues against Muslim Empire. This intrigue was not successful for more than a century. The reason why they were not successful against Turkey was because the latter was wisely governed. In their hostility against the Turks they never preached mere hostility or discontent or Non-Co-operation movement. They preached actual murder because the Turks were non-Christians and their aim was to wipe them out and in the course of time it bore its fruits. In 1821 3,30,000 Muslim men, women and children were massacred by the Greeks in Morea in a space of a few days. That was the first of the wholesale massacres. That was the beginning of the massacre of the 19th century. There were anti-Greek riots in Constantinople but the Turks never thought of exterminating the Greeks. There has been never such a thing as extermination with the Turks. On the other hand, whenever there has been a Christian rising in Europe there has been a deliberate attempt to exterminate the Turks. For instance, in 1876 Mr. Gladstone went mad about the Bulgarian atrocities. It was alleged that 60,000 Christians were killed and Mr. Gladstone went mad over it and he wrote a series of pamphlets and inaugurated a regular campaign against the Turks. At the time the British Ambassador at Constantinople wrote to Lord Derby that the allegations were not authentic, that the total number of killed were only 305 including the Turks massacred by the Christians. The ambassador regretted that there were Englishmen who invented false stories to expel the Turks. No impartial men would deny, said the speaker, that a general rising now involved a general massacre of the Muslims. Since 1876 in Balkans there were general massacres of Turks. The speaker was told on good authority that the Armenian army had slaughtered men, women and children and even children were hanged on minarettes. While talking about the Turkish atrocities as a rule the adversaries never mentioned the cause. In 1919 the Allied Fleet sent protests to their Government on the Greek atrocities against the Turks but that has never been published in England or France. The speaker published the report twice in the "Bombay Chronicle." The Commission of Enquiry reported that the Greek Troops in Anatolia should be replaced by civilized troops.

But that report was suppressed. Now a question might arise why were the Turks treated like this? How was it that the Turks were massacred? Well the reason was that the Turks were Asiatics. From the beginning of the history of the Islam, Christendom has never gained an inch by fair means. They think that because Turks were Asiatic they could go any where and live. But they forgot that there is another Continent than Europe which is inhabited by men who claim the mercy of God. Asia was long while asleep. People like Lord Curzon still think so. But Asia is wide awake. And the English nation is too awake that if this policy goes on, the British prestige is gone for ever. They want the Turks to go bag and baggage but let them also know that Asia is a sacred land and they will have Asia for the Asiatics. (Applause).

MR. B. F. BHARUCHA.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha then said that they were passing through a psychological moment when not the freedom of their country but of the world was at stake. Whenever there was a movement for peace settlement with Turkey there has been an agitation in England against Turkey. This agitation was raised by missionaries and capitalists and imperialists. Their sole object was to destroy the Islamic power. The present agitation was cooked up to frustrate peace settlement with Turkey. With this object actors and actresses and cinema films were sent to America for inciting American public. When Italy and France had evacuated their respective occupied lands, England had still retained its hold on Mesopotamia and Palestine for the good of the people of those countries! He exhorted the audience not to believe in the canards against the Turks and to help Kemal Pasha because on his success depended the future of Asia.

A WONDERFUL BODY BUILDER FOR CHILDREN
ESCA SYRUP
IS THE BEST MEDICINE YOU CAN BUY FOR
Weak Chests, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumptions, Spitting of Blood.
If you have had influenza, fever of Malaria, it will prevent all the bad after effects and make you a stronger man than before. Try one bottle and you will be surprised at its wonderfull efficacy, you cannot buy anything half is good anywhere. Rs. 2-8 per bottle of 4 oz. Dose one teaspoonful:
Sold by all Chemists everywhere:
Wholesale: MARTIN AND HARRIS,
Victoria Building, 119, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort BOMBAY.

Miracle of Spiritualism
PROFESSOR N. P. KOTIE'S

PLANCHETTE
RICE INCLUDING OSTAGE AND PACKING
Rs. 5-8
THIS Wonderful Planchette is made of wood and is shaped like a heart. Underneath are two pentagraph wheels about two inches high. There is a hole in the so made plank of board. In this hole is fixed an ordinary pencil which is so adjusted as to form as it were, the third leg of the Planchette. In the centre of the Planchette is fixed an electrified magnetic compound having full SPIRITUAL and MESMERIC power. This is the special pattern of Professor N. P. Kotie). The Planchette is then placed upon a sheet of white paper and two persons lay their hands lightly upon it, not in any way influencing its motion. Then one of them or a third person, asks a question, and the wheels move. The Planchette traverses the paper, and the pencil, of course, following the motion of the wheels, write, the reply very distinctly and freely. It is not necessary to ask the question aloud, a mental question is quite sufficient, as all langr ges are alike to the Planchette. One Planchette is unique. Any body may use. It immediately writes the answers of the questions put to it. Every body should own a Planchette. Price Rs. 5/8 (9s. 6d.) including postage and packing.
NOTE:—Full price refunded in case our Wonderful PLANCHETTE does not work according to our advertisement.
To be had of THE MAGICAL Co. JHANSI (INDIA).
SUCCESS AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. ENTIRE
FULL PRICE REFUNDED IN CASE OF FAILURE.

Now is the time to test our Wonderful PLANCHETTE.
REMARKABLE PRESS OPINION.
The "H' Kesari," Volume II. No. 20. Thursday, October 26, :—We have received a wonderful Planchette from Prof. Kotie for Review. Really it is a wonderful pattern of prof. Kotie's invention. We are very much pleased to see its wonders. A person puts a question mentally or verbally and the Planchette moves on the paper and writes the answer neatly. Questions regarding the Past, the Present, and the Future may be put and answers obtained in any language. Anybody may send for this Planchette from the Magical Co., Jhansi, and see the wonders."
A FEW TESTIMONIALS MORE.
M. Simon Esq., of Messrs. Brown & Co., Ltd., writes from Hatton (Ceylon) on the 18th Sept 1921:—I got one of your Planchettes from a friend of mine who came here from India. I can say the it is a very wonderful thing. During my entertainments I am in success every time with your Planchette."
I. B. Honnavarkar, Esq., of the Eastern Bank Ltd., writes from Bombay on the 23rd September, 1921:—I am glad to inform you that I am successful in getting answers from the Planchette that I bought from you recently."
ADDRESS YOUR ORDERS TO:—
The Manager, THE MAGICAL CO., Dept: B., Jhansi, INDIA.

THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM.
LODGING AND BOARDING
SPECIALLY MEANT FOR HIGH CLASS
HINDOOS AND STUDENTS
GIRGAUM BACK FAREKH WADI,
BOMBAY.

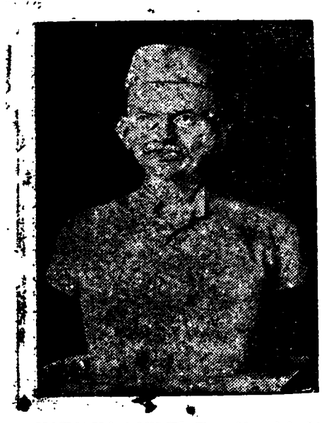
Demand GENUINE FORD parts only.
STOCKED AND SOLD BY
STANDARD AUTOMOBILES
58, SANDHURST ROAD,
BOMBAY.
TELEGRAMS "DEMAND" PHONE 4491.

Wonderful Astrologer
Mr. Rupashandha, B.A., Hindu Ashram, Lahore, writes on 10-10-12. "The perusal of THE HEAVENS UNVEILED has well-repaid me."
The wonderful book "The Heavens Unveiled" enable you to know your future for ten years, your longevity methods of prolonging longevity to read the full Annual Life Reading and Character Reading of everybody, etc., Its also contains God Siva's method of telling future events without horoscopes or date of birth. Price Rs. 2. The premier Astrological Bureau, Chodavaram Vizag. District.

BLOCK-MAKING AND PRINTING
DONE BY
The Bombay Chronicle Press
AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE

FOR PRACTICAL INFORMATION

On (1) Birth-Control, and (2) Prevention of Ven. Diseases, Read Prof. R. D. Karve's up-to-date books on the subjects.
Price Re. 1 each, postage extra.
Through your bookseller or directly from THE RIGHT AGENCY, Govardhan Mansion, New Bhatwadi, Bombay, No. 4.
B3948



MAHATMA GANDHI (For Ahmedabad.)

Mr. WAGH is now engaged in making the statues of LOKMANYA TILAK for the Poona Municipality and Bombay City.

PUNDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA *writes* :—

I have twice visited Mr. Wagh's Studio. It has given me much pleasure to see the several excellent statues and busts which Mr. Wagh has made. I particularly admire the extremely good likeness which he has reproduced in the statue of the late Lokmanya Tilak and in the bust of Lord Hardinge. I consider either of these is sufficient to establish the reputation of Mr. Wagh as a sculptor of high skill. I wish Mr. Wagh every success in his profession.—29th *March*, 1922.

VINAYAK SCULPTURE STUDIO.
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

GERMANY'S BEST
WHY USE
H. BURGER'S DIGESTIVE SALT.

H. Burger's Digestive Salt has won its envied place as the Nation's Health Safeguard because it is a reliable corrective for each member of the Family.

IT IS GOOD FOR CHILDREN AS WELL AS GROWN-UPS & THE LITTLE ONES LIKE ITS PLEASANT SPARKLE.

For banishing life's little ills as they arise, a tea spoonful in a glass of water early morning or at Bedtime is very efficacious. H.

BURGERS DIGESTIVE SALT QUICKLY RESTORES NORMAL HEALTH.

Sold by Chemists Stores through-out. Trad enquiries should be directed to :—

B. H. GANOO
Sole Agent for India, H. Burger's Digestive Salt 375 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SAFEST AND BEST CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.

THE INTERNATIONAL AYURVEDIC COMPANY LTD., DELHI.

Some of the most prominent Shareholders and Directors are :—

1. THAKURAN DEVI SINGH SAHIB BAHADUR, Chief of Chams, (Jaipur State).
2. RAWAL SANGRAM SINGH SAHIB, Chief of Samode (Jaipur State).
3. RAJA LALTA PRASAD SAHIB, Rai Bahadur, Pilibhit.
4. RAI BAHADUR SETH CHIRANJI LAL BAGLA, Banker, Hon. Magistrate, Chairman Municipal Board and Rais, Hathras, Proprietor of the firm of Harnand Rai Phul Chand, Cotton Street, Calcutta.
5. RAI BAHADUR SETH TIKAM CHAND, Banker and Rais, Ajmere.
6. RAI BAHADUR L. AMBA PRASAD, Hon. Magistrate and Rais, Delhi.
7. RAI BAHADUR SAHU PURSHOTTAM SARAN, Banker and Rais, Moradabad.
8. RAI BAHADUR SAHU RAM SARUP, Banker and Zimindar, Pilibhit.
9. RAI SAHIB SETH JOY LALL, Banker and Rais, Bhiwani, and Proprietor of the firm of Ram Narain Joy Lall, 76, Cotton Street, Calcutta.
10. RAI SAHIB L. PARAS DAS JAIN, Government Treasurer, Hon. Magistrate, Banker and Rais, Delhi.
11. DR. D. R. VARMA, Specialist in Eugenics, Managing Director of the International Ayurvedic Co., Ltd., Delhi.

Dividend declared 9 per cent. every time. 8 per cent. of net profit goes in charity to the deserving poor.

Investment most beneficial both to the investor and the country, by giving impetus to Swadeshi industries.

INFALLIBLE SPECIFICS FOR ALL DISEASES PREPARED UNDER EXPERT SUPERVISION. TRIAL SOLICITED.

Buy shares sharp to avoid disappointment. Shares Rs. 100 each, 20 per cent. with application.
Apply to :—
DR. D. R. VARMA, L.H.M.,
Managing Director, The International Ayurvedic Co., Ltd., Delhi.

N.B.—(1) Dr. D. R. Varma being a Specialist in Eugenics, undertakes and cures cases of sterility both in men and women. Childless, ailment and rich people may communicate direct with him. All correspondence regarding treatment kept strictly confidential.
(2) Respectable Agents and experienced Vaids required all over India.

Literature and Art.

CAMBRIDGE AND INDIA.

The Cambridge University has at last undertaken an enterprise relating to India which is worthy of this great English seat of learning. It has issued the first volume of History of India dealing with the ancient epoch. The book is planned on a scale consonant with the importance of the theme. The volume comes out appropriately as *edited* by Professor Rapson, for it is much more in the nature of an encyclopaedia than a work of individual authorship. We do not remember to have seen a more comprehensive survey of the culture of India since the days of Lassen of the 'Alterthumskunde' fame. The book is divided into 31 chapters. It is furnished with rich maps and much richer plates at the end. The latter prove at a glance that he knows nothing of India who knows India alone. Here we have the representation of more than mere vestiges of Persian, Athenian and Macedonian types of cultural influences operating on India. There are the coins of Bactria and of Greek, Scythian and Parthian invaders. Some of the illustrations like those of Bhilsa, Bharhut, Gaya and Sanchi are familiar to us. They feature in some rather special treatises on Indian antiquity. Sir John Marshall, who is responsible for this superb section, has been well advised to reproduce them here, and we take this opportunity to congratulate him on a fresh recognition of his high services to Western Asian archaeology by the Society of Arts who recently conferred on him the Birdwood Medal.

Professor Rapson himself is responsible for the chapters on Scythian and Persian invaders. It is a compliment to Indian Buddhism that a whole chapter is assigned to Ashoka. A very original contribution, pages which hold something undimmed and new, is given by Dr. George Macdonald who writes about the contiguous kingdoms of Bactria and Persia. Narrow nationalism may wonder what good a study of these foreign races can do towards elucidation of Bharatvarsha. Deeper historical insight will satisfy the earnest student that Indian history, detached from countries coterminous with its land frontier, is a huge unattractive hiatus, picked out only very recently with a few definite data of chronological certainty and overspread with a thick layer of preposterous legend, which nevertheless holds immense historical material in solution, as is convincingly shown by Pargiter in his studies in the despised Puranas. While some Hindus in their contentions relating to the political position of the Trans-frontier tracts claim that the entire region, including even Afghanistan should be re-absorbed into India, inasmuch as at one time it formed part of the Indian dominions, historians will note the transient series of successive non-Indian rulers, Greek, Persian, Parthian, Scythian, who have exercised sway over the Kabul valley. If we wish to see our Indian forebears as others saw them in times of remote antiquity, we have to refer to contemporary Greek and Latin records of which the quintessence is given by Bevan. Only two pages but those of high value record the existence of ancient Persian coins in India. The Puranas, the legal literature, the epics perpetuating the relationship between princes and people, the social life and usages in the Sutra period, the economic conditions during the Buddhistic age, are dealt with by men whose profession it is exclusively to investigate them. As a rule, all the sections are written by English and American experts. The Jains, however, are treated of by Jarl Charpenteir of Upsala whose remarks on the settlement of Jains in western India, that is to say in Gujarat, are of important interest. A couple of years ago the students of Indian history were agitated by the sensational hypothesis of Persian rule in India by Dr. Spooner of the Archaelogocial Department. That subject has been here handled by Professor Williams Jackson who, however, brings his cold process of analysis to operate on the problem and dismisses the views of Dr. Spooner with a bare mention of the authors of the controversy, or rather, polemical literature of the time. Among the authorities who uphold the Spooner view is a Russian savant. It gives us unfeigned pleasure to note that the stately book planned and executed by men of unquestioned eminence and finely illustrated, owes part of its permanent attractions to the munificence of Sir Dorabji Tata who has enabled the syndics of the University Press to illustrate this volume more lavishly than would have been possible without such generous help. When will an individual or a group of Indian or even Parsi scholars be given an opportunity of acknowledging their indebtedness in warmer words of gratitude to the great house of the Tatas?

THE MESSAGE OF THE GURUS.

(In the Sikh Sanctuary: By Prof. T. L. Vaswani. Published by Ganesh and Co., Madras. Priced at Rs. 1-8.)

While the Sikhs are passing through a fiery ordeal of repression in the Punjab in connection with the Gurudwar movement Prof. Vaswani's publication on the inner meaning of Sikh religion will be read with great interest and profit. Prof. Vaswani knows the art of making any subject he touches full of interest, and, as he can write in a manner so as to arrest the imagination of a general reader his writings read like speeches. The author, though at times verbose, aims always at appealing to the noblest sentiments in youngmen and it is rarely that his appeals fail to create impression.

Prof. Vaswani writes about Sikhism with first hand knowledge. He has the reverence of a born Sikh for the Gurus and he yields to none in his appreciation of the religion which is essentially based on the principle of brotherhood. He speaks of one of the Sikh scriptures a little book named "Sukhmani" thus:—

"I have loved it from the beginning of my days. It is, I think, about two thousand lines in verse. It is worth its weight in gold. The word "Sukhmani" rendered in English means "Mind Consoler." May I call it "Peace Chant?" As a child I heard it chanted by my mother and grand-mother. As a boy I learnt to chant it myself, and portions of it—sometimes the whole of it—I recited almost everyday before attending my morning school. I meditated upon it in my college days. . . . The message of the heroic lives lived by the Sikh gurus and martyrs is, to my mind, enshrined in the little scripture, the "Sukhmani."

The author then proceeds to write about three Sikh Gurus—Guru Nanak, Guru Arjun and Guru Govind Singh. Guru Nanak is the founder of the Sikh faith. Guru Nanak with a foresight of a prophet saw that the main problem for the Indians of the future to solve was to unite the Hindus and the Muslims. To him this unity was a deeper experience of the soul and a cardinal tenet of his creed. The Muslims could see the force of his teaching and joined the faith in as large a number as the Hindus. This prophet of peace realised the truth of the brotherhood of religions. He proclaimed a gospel of brotherhood and unity. He travelled all over India preaching a religion of peace, purity and service. The following hymn beautifully summarises his teachings:—

Love the saints of every faith;
Put away thy pride;
Remember the essence of religion;
Is meekness and sympathy—
Not fine clothes,
Not the Yogi's garb and ashes,
Not the blowing of the horn,
Not the shaven head,
Not long prayers,
Not recitation and torturungs,
Not the ascetic way,
But a life of goodness and purity,
Amid the world's temptations.

Guru Arjun was the organiser of Sikhism. It was he who compiled the "Granth Sahib" giving to India the first Scripture of synthesis. In the Granth are brought together hymns of Hindu saints and Muslim fakirs. Guru Gobind Singh became the builder of a Sikh nation. As he advanced in age there came to him a knowledge of India's state. "The sin of Moghul imperialism was fanaticism as the sin of British imperialism is exploitation." Guru Gobind saw this. His own father was cruelly persecuted by the Government and endured the extreme sufferings of death in a spirit worthy of a Guru. The iron entered deep into the soul of Guru Gobind Singh. The Guru sent forth a message: Let every Sikh become a Singh. "Sikh" means a disciple and a "Singh" means a lion every one who would be a Sikh, a disciple of the ideal, must become a man of manhood. The Sikhs are a martial race of India and the story of the Sikhs along with that of the Rajputs, and the Marathas makes one of the most stirring chapters in the world's history of heroism. This heroism was the expression of Sikh life. The condition of the country was such that the Khalsa had to worship "steel" but it was essentially, as the author says, a society of the souls. The religion touches the heart of mankind and does not "grovel" at facts. The discipline and dynamic of a struggle always proceed from the heart and true nationalism is built upon the force of the heart and in its inner promptings. Nationalism that is divorced from religion cannot achieve freedom that abides. Best sacrifices of the noblest souls are offered from the call of the heart, from the spiritual emotion." Young men fight for freedom and women who never stir out of their snug and comfortable houses join them in their battle are all inspired by this spiritual message and die rejoicing in sufferings and with a smile on their lips. Women fought Guru Gobind Singh's battle. The Sikhs revered Mai Bhago who was a woman as a Goddess. To her as to all those that suffer for religion and freedom the strength to face danger came from the spiritual message of prophets and the scriptures.

The Sikhs pressed with extraordinary persistence the solidarity of mankind. The word *Bhai* is much revered by the Sikhs. It means "brother." The Gurus have taught the sacred truth of brotherhood. Every member of the Sikh community is a *Bhai*—all brothers whether Kings or warriors, preachers or students. "We claim brotherhood will all," says the Guru, "nor caste nor birth is asked at the holy house of the Lord."

INDIAN PHILOSOPHY.

A History of Indian Philosophy.—By Surendranath Das-Gupta, M.A., Ph. D., Cambridge University. Press, (MacMillan and Co., Ltd.).

Professor Surendranath Das-Gupta is a well-known figure in the intellectual life of India. He was Professor of Sanskrit in the Government College, Chittagong, Bengal, and is a Lecturer in Bengali in the University of Cambridge. This book is the first comprehensive attempt to trace a continuous history of Indian thought from the the earliest times and is based throughout on original courses. The first volume contains all that is generally known as Indian Philosophy, namely, the six systems, Budhism, Jainism, etc. The second volume will contain many systems hitherto very little known in Europe and a review of the whole process of Indian thought.

The idea of writing a work of this kind was first suggested to the author by the Rectorial address of the Earl of Ronaldshay some years ago at a convocation of the University of Calcutta, in which His Excellency specially emphasised the need of the study of Indian Philosophy by Indian students. The learned author says "The present work is an attempt to present the thought of Ancient India at its best. This thought still holds the spirit of India, and the more it is studied the more do we see that the problems are often identical with those of European thinkers. That both East and West should realise each other's tasks and find that they are often identical is an auspicious or men for the future. The great work of uniting India with Europe can only be gradually accomplished through mutual appreciation of what is best in each country." Philosophy was the most important achievement of India thought in the old civilisation of India. It was regarded as the goal of all the highest practical and theoretical activities. The unity of India is not to be sought in the history of foreign invasions or in the rule of the different monarchs that at one time or other guided the destinies of India. Her Unity is essentially one of spiritual aspirations and it has outlived the many political changes through which India has passed.

The proper understanding of the history of Indian philosophical thought is indispensably necessary to all those who desire to appreciate the significance and potentialities of Indian culture. It is the nucleus round which all that is noblest and highest in Indian thought has grown. The fair name of Indian philosophy has oftentimes been besmirched by looking upon the culture of India as dreamy and abstract and therefore it is very necessary that the intellectuals of both the East and the West should become acquainted with the true characteristics of the ancient history of Indian thought and form a right estimate of the features peculiar to it. But Indian philosophy should not only be studied in order to arrive at a right understanding of the ancient culture of India, but also because it throws light on the solution of the problems of our own times. This task of 'reinterpretation and revolnation' the writer undertakes to do in this valuable and learned treatise.

The work owes its publication to the generosity of the Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nundy of Kasimbazar, Bengal, who has kindly promised to bear the entire expense of the publication of both volumes of the present work. If the lovers of learning owe a dealt of gratitude to the author the lovers if India owe a greater debt of gratitude to this noble son of India and enlightened patron of learning who by this magnanimous gift has made the publication of the present work possible. We whole heartedly commend this book to all those who are interested in the developement of Indian philosophy and Indian culture and who desire to see India take her rightful place not only in the councils of the nations but also in that only true aristocracy the aristocracy of the intellect.

A USEFUL PUBLICATION.

ATLU TO ANJO (What Everyone Must Know): By Mr. Narhari Parikh. Published by the Rastriya Sahitya Karyalaya, Ahmedabad. Priced at as. 6.

The Gujarati book under review is a valuable publication of the National Literature Karyalaya. The author frankly states that the book is primarily meant for students of primary schools and people of villages and makes no pretensions to originality. The simplicity of expressions and the treatment of the subjects about which, as the title expresses, every Indian must know something make the book indispensable to the people for whom it is intended. The publication deals with all the political activities of the country in a genetic way giving special attention to their historical development. Subjects such as: Forms of Government, the bureaucracy, the Congress, Non-Cooperation, Swadeshi, National Education, Untouchability, Hindu-Moslem unity, Swaraj are dealt with in an able manner. But it is the manner of treatment and the matter treated that make the book valuable. The development of the Congress has been clearly brought out. In 1885 when the Congress first saw the light of day it was attended only by 72 "representatives" while at Nagpur the figure reached 20,000. The resolutions then passed were in the form of petition to the Government. The problem of national education is considered and the author emphasises the importance of one common language for the whole country and vernaculars as mediums of instruction. Mr. Parikh has lent interest to the subject of untouchability by quoting illustrations of two saints of India namely Narsinh Mehta and Eknath which are calculated to appeal to the orthodox classes of people who have not yet shaken off their superstitions belief about untouchability. Chapters on Hindu-Moslem unity, system of revenue collections and restoration of Panchayats will be read by every national worker with deep interest. We recommend the book to all those who desire to be initiated in the wide and extensive problems affecting the well-being of the country.

A NEW MAGAZINE.

We have received the first number of the "Journal of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute" of Bombay. Col. G. H. Willis in his foreword says, "One way in which Engineers and Technicists may be classified is into the three categories of the practising, the teaching, and the literary. By the literary engineer or technicist is not meant the engineer who is also a poet or a novelist but the man with a real knowledge and love of his profession who can put vividly before others in a clear, and above all in a concise manner a new process, a new idea, or a careful study of some phenomenon treated in some new light. Such men are invaluable and if the practice which this Journal should give has the effect of producing one only it will have served its purpose." The journal is also intended to keep the students of the Institute posted up-to-date with regard to the achievements of its students, past and present. The number under review contains some information on technical subjects.

THE SAFE FORM OF MILK FOR EVERY MILK PURPOSE
Glaxo
A Nurse says: "I shall recommend Glaxo whenever opportunity arises, as I have thoroughly tried it during the last two months, and for milk puddings it is splendid."

Plenty of pure unadulterated milk!

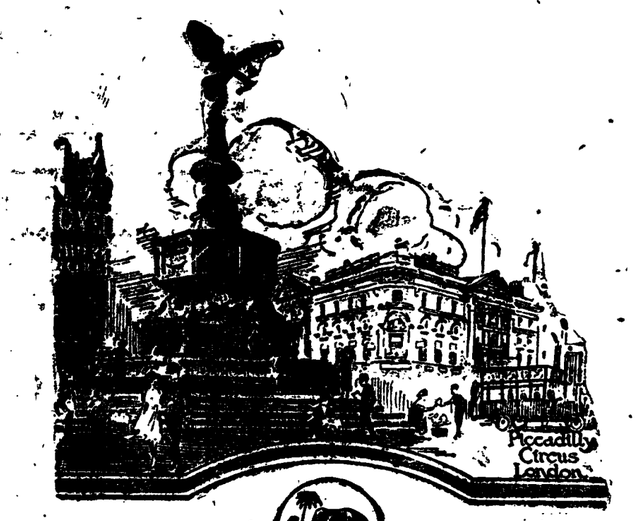
There *is* milk in India, for you, for everybody. Milk in any quantity, as fresh and pure and nourishing as any in the world. It is Glaxo, the solids of the pure rich milk of grass-fed dairy cows, made and kept free from contamination by the Glaxo Process. Glaxo needs only the addition of hot, boiled water to provide instantly the required quantity of rich, fresh, uncontaminated milk, suitable for any milk purpose, from a complete food for Baby to the making of puddings or ices. Put an end to your "milk worries" to-day. Make a rule never to be without Glaxo, and you will never be without a supply of pure, *safe* milk.

Glaxo
The Super-Milk

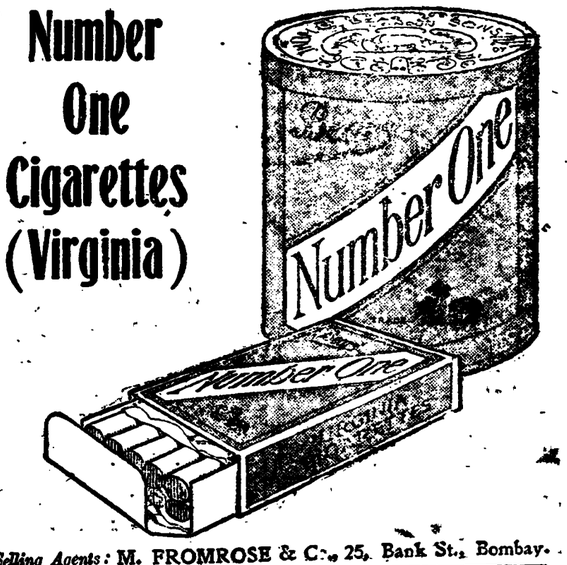
for Infants, Growing Children, Invalids the Aged, and General Household Use

PLENTIFUL SUPPLIES OF GLAXO ARE NOW AVAILABLE Through.
Messrs. GRINDLAY & CO., BOMBAY.

Proprietors: Joseph Nathan & Co., Limited, London and New Zealand.



Bears'
Number One Cigarettes (Virginia)



Selling Agents: M. FROMROSE & Co., 25, Bank St., Bombay.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Government of Maharashtra.
on 10 April, 2017

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR

Public Accountant.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS.

We have just received for sale. Microscopes with oil emersion. High pressure steriliser. Incubators, gas and electric, beakers, test tubes, Ampoules, and glasswares for laboratory fittings, Hypodermic syringes, all glass and Record available.

Please apply for further particulars.

S. N. GUNDI, Bombay, No. 4.

Telephone: No. 2415

Telegrams: "GUNDISAN."

Dr. I. M. Mallick's

(M.A., M.D., B.L.)

RENOWNED PATENT

IC-MIC COOKER

For Free Catalogueues Apply Manager,

22, COLLEGE ST., CALCUTTA.

NEW

WATER PROOF COATS

FROM

Rs. 12 to 30 each

WHERE ?

don't you know your old friend

K. C. Marrott

189, HORNBY ROAD

FORT,

BOMBAY

Supplier to the Government and Railways

The Cheapest and the Best

for

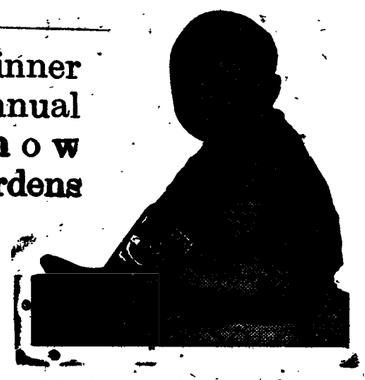
New Water Proof Coats

Buy to-day

Else Prices will increase

A prize-winner at the first annual Baby Show Argotti Gardens

Reared on Neave's Food.



NEARLY a century ago Neave's Food commenced to achieve fame as a builder up of sturdy children. To-day it is known throughout the world. Being exceedingry rich in flesh-forming albuminoids and boneforming sacts is assists teething, promotes healthy sleep, and lays the foundation on which healthy, happy child hood is built.

Easily assimilated and digested, Neave's Food forms a complete diet for infants. Highly recommended by all the leading Medical Authorities.

BABIES THRIVE ON

Neave's Food

HAS REARED ROYAL BABIES.

Local or Provincial Agents Wanted

Sole Agents for India, Burma & Ceylon.

THE INDO-FOREIGN TRADING & INDUSTRIAL CO. LD

Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

H. A. KADIR & CO.,

KAPDI NIVAS, SANDHURST ROAD, BOMBAY, 4,

Will do everything necessary for your enquiries or orders for MOTOR ACCESSORIES AND COACH GOODS. *Try once and you will be convinced.*

TELEGRAMS:—"MOTORSTORE."

AHMED S. MOLOOBHOY

SHIPCHANDLER, CONTRACTOR AND HARDWARE MERCHANT

DIRECT IMPORTER UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT OF SHIP STORES

Flexl. Steel Wire Rope, Cocoa Bros. Canvas, High Pressure Packings, "Admiralty" Rubber Steeples Gun Metal Valves and Cocks a Specialty.

TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.

OFFICE:—27, Nagdevi Street. WAREHOUSE:—Barakhana Masagon Telephone 2457.

LIFE, FIRE, MARINE & MOTOR

INSURANCE

ADDRESS ALL YOUR ENQUIRIES TO

M. KANJI & Co.

General Insurance Underwriters.

LIFE:—The Manu acturers Life Insurance Co of Canada

FIRE:—The Universal Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd. (India).

The Eastern United Assurance Corporation, Ltd., (Singapore).

The Home Insurance Co. of New York.

MARINE:—The Universal Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd.

The Netherlands Lloyd Ltd. (Amesteram)

MOTOR:—The Clive Insurance Co., Ltd.,

The Eastern United Assurance Corporation, Limited.

Universal Buildings—4951, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 3660.

Get all Your Problems In Steel Structural Work Solved by

Do You Need?

Rolled Steel Beams, up to 24"×7½"

Channels, Angles and Tee Iron of equal and unequal sections

Corrugated Sheets, Galvanized Plain Sheets, Black Sheets for Carriage Body Building

Round, Flat and Square Bars, Boilers, Tank & Ship plates, Expanded Metal

Concrete Bars up to 40 ft.

Mining Drill Steel, Tool Steel —Hexagon and Octagon

American Spelter, 98 & 99%

Galvanized & Plain Iron Wire, Copper and Brass Wire

Bolts, Nuts, Rivets.

Estimates Submitted

Phone 1390 Office. 5804, Godowns Telegrams "ORACLE" BOMBAY.

AAS.

We undertake erection of Structure Work complete.

The Indian Engineering Co.,

Experts in Steel Structure Work.

16, Hummam Street,

FORT,

BOMBAY.

Extensive Godowns at Carnac Bunder and Wadi Bunder.

AWARDED FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES AND GOLD MEDALS BY THE AYURVEDIC CONFERENCES AND EXHIBITIONS 1918, 1920, AND 1921.

"Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja"

The Wonderful Discovery in the Medical Wld. For all ["Acute" and "Chronic"] Diseases. Prepared Scientifically by Ayurvedic Rajas Pandit, K. V. Sri Ramacharlu, Ph.D.Sc., Managing Director and Senior Physician of The Madras Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Ltd., Madras

This unparalleled and Ancient medicine is prepared in exact accordance with Ayurvedic and Western Modern Principles and carefully tested and standardised by expert analysis and found to be an unrivalled Elixir for the general prolongation of life and particularly a guaranteed remedy for nervous Debility, Skin Eruptions, Eczema, Vertigo loss of Nerve Power, Bodily Vigour, Memory and Appetite, Depression of Spirit, Constant Mental Misgivings, Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis, Insanity, Hysteria, Dropsy, Diabetes, Piles, Asthma, Consumption, Dyspepsia, all Uterine complaints, all sorts of Urethral discharges (Acute or Chronic), Irregular menses of all kinds and all ills peculiar to man and woman. This is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases resulting from Youthful Indiscretions and Loss of Vitality. It imparts New Life and Energy by increasing and purifying the blood. It contains such valuable Ingredients as Siddha Makaradhwaja, Muktis, Suvarna Lanka and Vegetable Drugs. This can be taken also as a Tonic by everyone of either sex without any restrictions of Diet, Seasons, or Climate. Complete directions are sent with Phial.

ONE PHIAL OF 80 PILLS, FOR A COMPLETE CURE, PRICE Rs. 10 (Rs. TEN) V. P. CHARGES EXTRA.

APPLY TO:—

The Madras Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Ltd

Post Box, No. 151, MADRAS.

Teleg. Address:—"KALPAM" Madras.

Do you feel depressed and languid? . . . .

FORT-REVIVER

The greatest non-alcoholic tonic-restorative will make and keep you fresh and cool however hot the weather may be

FortReviver is made from the juices of the choicest fruits, fortified with nerve restoratives and valuable phosphates. The most delightful tonic with plain or aerated water and absolutely non-alcoholic.

Thousands of testimonials from doctors clergymen, and the general public in praise of the health-giving and strength-imparting virtues of this tonic.

Sold by all leading Stores Aerated and Wine Merchants.

Printed and published for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER Co., Ltd., by HARMAN PICKTHALL, (Editor), at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Madans Street, Fort, Bombay.